PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.
The Best and Most Complete Guide in India.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam [illegible] and Daks, Places of Interest—Inland [illegible] along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c., &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The Bombay Gazette Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED TWICE DAILY.

THE TWELVE PAGES.

THE Bombay Gazette

MORNING EDITION.

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK. RICHEST IN CREAM UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,459.—New Series.] BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908. [PRICE ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON

WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing Saturday 2-30 P.M.	Steamers.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th July	CALEDONIA	7558	MOOLTAN	9621
18th "	PENINSULAR	5294	......	......
25th "	CALEDONIA	7558	CHINA	7912
1st Aug	ARABIA	7903	......	......
8th "	CALEDONIA	7558	MOLDAVIA	9500
15th "	PERSIA	7951	......	......
22nd "	CALEDONIA	7558	HIMALAYA	6898
29th "	MARMORA	10509	......	......
6th Sept	EGYPT	7912	MACEDONIA	10512
12th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	......
19th "	PENINSULAR	5294	MONGOLIA	9505
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	......

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing, and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 A.M., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 12 and 12-30 P.M., for Medical inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Steam Barges. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly, usually on TUESDAYS, taking Passengers for the Straits, China and Japan and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. COMPANY.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.,
BOMBAY.

PASSENGERS booked without charge and on Favourable terms. Berths carefully selected.
SLEEPING CAR and CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.
RAILWAY OFFICIALS and MISSIONARIES booked at Reduced Rates.
PASSAGES booked to ENGLAND via JAPAN and AMERICA by the Canadian Pacific, Occidental and Oriental, and Pacific Mail Routes.
HANDBOOK giving details of Fares, &c., and List of Sailings by all Lines sent free on application.
PASSENGERS met on arrival.
BAGGAGE shipped and cleared and insurance effected covering all risks.
PACKAGES cleared or shipped.
CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS at current rates

Calcutta Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.
London Agents: GRINDLAY & Co.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	6th Aug. 1908.
SALAZIE	4,147	Ailland	3rd Sept. "
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	1st Oct. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Parillon	29th " "
SYDNEY	4,118	X	26th Nov. "
NERA	5,538	Schmitz	24th Dec "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigazione General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To Sail on or about
DUMBEA	5,686	Boyer	17th July 1908.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	14th August "
OCEANIEN	4,118	Magnan	11th Sept. "

For further Particulars apply to—

L. BRICARD,
Agent.

Albert Building, Hornby Road.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA FLORIO AND RUBATTINO UNITED COMPANIES.

BOMBAY to NAPLES and GENOA direct for BRINDISI and VENICE

(Transhipping at PORT SAID).

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th July 1908
R. RUBATTINO	4,580	Taccone	15th Aug 1908.
D. BALDUINO	4,580	Maganzini	15th Sept 1908.

RATES TO THE ABOVE PORTS INCLUSIVE OF WINE AND BEER.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
Single tickets	Rs. 600	Rs. 385	Rs. 165
Return tickets available two years	" 900	" 575	

Through and Return Tickets to LONDON on application.

Through tickets to New York in connection at Naples or Genoa with the Company's weekly service. 1st Class, Rs. 900; 2nd Class Rs. 560. Special Rates for Missionaries. Passengers for Europe have the option of going via Genoa and returning via Venice or vice versa, and can break their Journey at any port en route.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS

are issued to return either by the Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles or by the Austrian Lloyd from Trieste.

BOMBAY TO PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Vessels	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th July 1908.
CAPRI	6,000	D. Pedone	17th Aug 1908.
ISCHIA	5,000	G. Belsito	17th Sept 1908.

Excellent first-class accommodation. Fares to PENANG Rs. 140, to SINGAPORE Rs. 165, and to HONGKONG Rs. 200.

Through bills of lading for Mediterranean, Black Sea, and [illegible]rican Ports issued.

[illegible] further particulars, apply to—

G. DEGROSSI,
Agent.

[illegible]RY ROAD.

NOTICE.

[illegible]ES LEASK (formerly of Bombay) REMOVED from Edinburgh to 53, Crystal Palace Park Road, [illegible]don, S. E., will be glad to TAKE [illegible]ARGE of and Superintend the CHILDREN whose parents are abroad For Particulars apply [illegible] Office.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI (direct).

Weekly from Victoria Dock Wall No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.
KOLA	1,205	Thur. 16th July	9 a.m.
DWARKA	1,695	Fri 10th July	on arrival of the English Mail Steamer.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S.S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on MONDAY, 13th July, calling at Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Muscat, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, and Koweit.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S.S. "KOLA," 1,205 tons, on THURSDAY, 16th July calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomera, and Busreh, also taking Passengers and cargo on bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "LALPOORA," 3,289 tons, sailing on or about 18th July.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia, and New Zealand.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,

10th July, 1908.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co. UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on
F FERDINAND	6,046	....	1st August 1908
PERSIA	5,895	G. Bartole	1st Sept. 1908
AFRICA	4,596	F. Badessich	1st October 1908
KOERBER	5,201	A. Foresti	1st Nov. 1908
BOHEMIA	4282	M. Dabcevich	16th Nov. 1908.

ORDINARY LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain	To sail on or about.
* TRIESTE	5095	S. Cliumak	28th July 1908.

* Will call at Karachi.

RETURN TICKETS TO TRIESTE AND VENICE, are available for two years.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN-TICKETS

are issued, to Return either by Messageries Maritimes from Merseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd's from Genoa to Colombo, and vice versa.

Passengers to VENICE tranship at TRIESTE to another steamer of the Company which takes about 6 hours to cross the Gulf, but during the Passengers Season (March April and May) all the Steamers of the Direct Line will call on their Homeward voyage first at Venice and then at Trieste.

STEAM TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamers.	Tons	Captain.	To sail on or about.
VORWAERTS	5090	B. Bednarz	25th July 1908.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to the

ACTING AGENT,
Austrian Lloyd's S. N. Co.
Sassoon House 52, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE. (GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.)

Regular service from BOMBAY to DURBAN via ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamers will SAIL:—

Steamers	Tons.	Capt.	To Sail about
† REICHSTAG	2100	Jacobson	10th July.
PRAESIDENT	3400	Muhlicaner	20th July.

Taking Passengers and Cargo for LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, and DURBAN.

† Will carry also Cargo and Passengers for Cape Ports.

For Rates and Particulars apply to—

A. STRANDES,
Agent,

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, 15TH JUNE, 1908.

DECEMBER 18TH, 1907.

ALL PREVIOUS ISSUES ARE HEREBY CANCELLED.

ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS,

From BOMBAY via KARACHI to LONDON (via MARSEILLES OR GENOA); LIVERPOOL and other Ports,

From Bombay or Karachi,	A. 1st class Surgeon and Stewardess.		B. All Steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.	
	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return. Rs.	Single. Rs.	Return Rs.
Suez	440	704	352	528	330	495
Port Said	468	748	374	561	352	528
Marseilles Genoa or Naples	578	935	495	770	429	649
Liverpool	605	990	517	792	462	704
London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	570	*920	489	809
Karachi	44	..	40	...	33	–

* Returning journey from Liverpool, by Sea. Rs. 1,038, Rs. 845 and Rs. 731, respectively.

The following sailings are subject to alteration:—

SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND KARACHI FOR MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL,

Steamers.	Tons.	Due Bombay	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
Trafford Hall	..	June 22	July 20	...
City of Paris	..	July 13	..	July 29
City of Manchester	...	July 20	...	Aug. 8
Merton Hall	...	Aug. 6	Aug. 21	.....
City of Calcutta	...	Aug. 22	....	Sept. 11
City of Karachi	...	Sept. 8	....	Sept. 26
Trafford Hall	...	Oct. 12	....	Nov. 3
City of Glasgow	...	Oct. 18	....	Nov. 7
City of London	...	Nov. 7	....	Nov. 28
Merton Hall	...	Nov. 20	Dec. 5	....
City of Calcutta	...	Nov. 26	....	Dec. 15 1909
City of Karachi	..	Dec. 15 1909	....	Jan. 5
Trafford Hall	...	Jan. 10	....	Feb. 3

SPECIAL NOTICE.

In conjunction with the new splendid service of The EGYPTIAN MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY, LTD., First and Second Class Passages can now be booked from Bombay to London via Suez and Alexandria.

For full particulars, apply to

KILLICK NIXON & Co.,
Agent ELLERMAN (CITY AND HALL) LINES OF STEAMERS, Bombay

ALMANAC for 1908.—Descriptive Sheet Almanac. A Compendium of Official and Commercial Information. Always useful and available in a Condensed Form Price Four Annas. Apply Box No. 406, c/o "Bombay Gazette." Office.

BANKS.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES AT KARACHI, RAWALPINDI, MURREE AND SRINAGAR.

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT and FIXED DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened free of charge, and Interest allowed thereon. Terms may be ascertained on application.
LETTERS OF CREDIT and CIRCULAR NOTES issued.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made, and Addresses Registered with London Office free of charge.
COX'S AGENCY Ld., engage Passages and secure best available berths to all parts of the World Free of Charge for Commission.
PASSENGERS met on Arrival and
BAGGAGE received for Shipment and Clearance.
INSURANCES of every description effected.

List of Representatives and Correspondents and all information in connection with Agency Business and a copy of the Balance Sheet will be sent on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON.

THE MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL	£ 1,500,000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£ 1,125,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£ 562,500
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£ 562,500
RESERVE FUNDS	£ 210,000

HEAD OFFICE:
40, Threadneedle Street, London E. C.

LONDON BANKERS:
The Bank of England.
The London Joint Stock Bank.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:
BOMBAY, KARRACHEE, CALCUTTA, MADRAS, COLOMBO KANDY, GALLE, SINGAPORE, PENANG, HONGKONG, and SHANGHAI.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills and grants Drafts payable at its Head Office and Branches, and issues Letters of Credit for the use of Travellers.

The Bank receives Deposits on the following terms:—

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. on the daily balance if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000. Sums over Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms to be ascertained on application.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Rates for Fixed deposits for 12 months and shorter period to be ascertained on application.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody, realising interest and dividends when due.

JAMES STEUART,
Manager.
ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE ORIENTAL BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED ... Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP ... " 50,00,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt. Chairman. (Messrs Sassoon J. David and Co., (Pombay.)
SIR J. COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart. (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
DORABJI JAMSETJI TATA, Esq., (of Messrs Tata Sons & Co.)
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq. (Messrs Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay.)
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq. (Bhownuggur.
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq. (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., (Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq. (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C.I.E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent per annum, and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not come to Rs. 3 per half-year will be allowed

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4½ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon: they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP ... Ye 24,000,000
RESERVED FUNDS ... " 15,050,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—

Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dalny)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien (Mukden)
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—

The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—

LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

CLARKE'S B. 41. PILLS

A warranted cure for all acquired or constitutional Discharges from the Urinary Organs, in either sex. These famous Pills also cure Gravel, Pains in the Back and all Kidney Disorders. Free from mercury. Forty years success. Sold by all Chemists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

SEND YOUR OLD PIANO TO US

For thorough renovation
OR

We give full value for Second-hand pianos in exchange for new pianos. Communicate with us and it will be to your advantage if you want the best and most up to-date Piano; it is possible to obtain. The superior Musical Qualities and the Durability in the Indian Climate, of our pianos, have been more than demonstrated by the number now in use all over India.

Bluthner Pianos.
Steinweg Nachf.
Schiedmayer Pianos.
Lipp & Sons Pianos.

"Are the Sweetest-toned pianos in the world.—Dr. *Oscar Paul.*

"Like all instruments of the excellent house of Steinweg Nachf, has afforded one the greatest pleasure.—*Joh Brahms.*

"It gives one the greatest pleasure to play on it.—*Sir Edward Elgar.*

"The best upright pianos made.—*T. Haigh Mus. B.*

	FROM
MARCKS AND CO.'S PIANOS	Rs. 550
LIPP & SONS PIANOS	" 750
SCHIEDMAYER PIANOS	" 820
STEINMEG NACHF PIANOS	" 850
BLUTHNER PIANOS	" 985

GRADUAL PAYMENTS ARRANGED.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
Sole Agents,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

LET your choice of a TYPEWRITER be in favour of a VISIBLE WRITER, a good Manifolder and one which will not easily get out of order.

The OLIVER Typewriter

MUST be the Machine of your choice. ITS VISIBLE WRITING Feature, great manifolding Power and Reliability have made it the SUCCESS that it is.

THERE can be no doubt about it.

SOLE AGENTS.

W. H. THORNS & Co.,
13-15, HORNBY ROW BOMBAY.

FOR MALARIA, INFLUENZA, AND MILD FORMS OF PLAGUE,

Use BATLIWALLA'S AGUE MIXTURE or PILLS. Re. 1

BATLIWALLA'S CHOLERAL

Is the only remedy for CHOLERA. Re. 1.

BATLIWALLA'S HARETONE

Has been recently improved a great deal and restores Grey Hair to its Natural Colour Rs. 2-8.

BATLIWALLA'S TONIC PILLS

Cure Nervous Exhaustion and Constitutional Weakness. Re. 1-8,

BATLIWALLA'S TOOTH POWDER

Is scientifically made of Native and English Drugs, such as Mayaphal and Carbolic Acid B.P. As. 4.

BATLIWALLA'S RINGWORM OINTMENT

Cures in a day. As 4 per pot.

SOLD EVERYWHERE and ALSO BY

DR. H. L. BATLIWALLA.
WARLI LABORATORY, DADAR, BOMBAY.

BENGER'S

A Food of great nutritive value which can be made suitable for any degree of digestive power by the simple process of letting it stand for a longer or shorter period at one stage of its preparation.

When strength is returning after illness, a carefully regulated and increasing amount of exercise for the digestive functions is beneficial. Benger's Food is the only food which can be prepared so as to give the stomach this regulated amount of work.

Benger's Food is sold in Tins by Chemists, &c., everywhere.

BOOKS FOR SALE.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.
By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.
(Bombay to the Bosphorous)
By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.) Rs. 10.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.
By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

LAYS OF THE LAW.
(A Selection of Leading Cases)
By W. E. H. Re. 1

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.
Being a Compilation of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and other Guaranteed Rights.
By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

Apply "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co. beg to offer their services as AGENTS IN ENGLAND. Established in 1844, they have a thorough knowledge of the Markets, and experience of Eastern requirements.

The heads of the Firm give personal supervision to all business, and with confidence invite those requiring RELIABLE AGENTS for purchase of goods, sale of produce, or other business, to entrust their interests to them. Machinery orders are attended to by an expert.

WHITEFRIARS STREET, LONDON.
TELEGRAMS, "KEYMER," LONDON.

SPECIAL OFFER.

COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

DUNLOP TYRES

DUNLOP TYRES. J. B. Dunlop

INDIAN MOTORISTS
when specifying Tyres will do well to remember

THE LONGEVITY OF BRITISH-MADE DUNLOPS.

"OVER 14,000 MILES."

"THE AUTOCAR" says:

"There is no doubt that in their studded tyre the Dunlop Company have a really good article. So far as our experience goes—and it has been very considerable—we have driven or had under our direct personal observation cars which have covered over 14,000 miles

ON STEEL-STUDDED DUNLOP TYRES.

14,800 MILES ON A HEAVY CAR.

MR. STANLEY NEAL, of Balham, S. W., who owns a 22 h.p. Minerva, writes on February 22nd, 1908:—

"To help others in their decision as to which is the best tyre, I should like to give my experience. I think that a cover that can run 14,800 miles fitted to a heavy car has every possible recommendation behind it."

He refers to an 875 × 105 tyres of the

DUNLOP GROOVED NON-SLIPPING PATTERN.

Send for List of Revised Prices.

THE DUNLOP PNEUMATIC TYRE Co., LTD.,
49, Apollo Street, BOMBAY, and 14, Clive Street, CALCUTTA.

LIPTONS.

FROM 10th JULY
LIPTONS
BOMBAY ADDRESS
WILL BE
23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
Larger and more Extensive Stock of
FRESH PROVISIONS, OILMANS STORES, ETC.
Will be held when the entire premises at above address are completed.
NOTE ADDRESSES FOR WHOLESALE SUPPLIES.
BOMBAY, 23 TO 33, APOLLO STREET, FORT.
TELEGRAMS "LIPTEA" POST BOX 248.
KARACHI, NICOLL ROAD.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & Co., LD.,

ENGINEERS, BOILER MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

CONTRACTORS for the SUPPLY of Machinery and Erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, etc.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description Cotton Presses, Half Presses and Finishers for Half-Pressed Bales, Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and rope Gearing Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter, Ornamental Castings, Sanitary and Water Carts, Tanks, etc.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade Requirements, we have added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, including Special Testing Plant, and greatly extended our foundry.

SOLE AGENTS FOR
THE BRITISH ANTI-FOULING COMPOSITION AND PAINT CO., LTD.
(VON HOVELINGS PROCESS.)
PAINTS
As supplied to the Principal Navies of the World.

Messrs. THE ATLAS METAL and ALLOYS CO., LTD., Genuine Atlas Metal of W. E. Watson's Brand.

Messrs. SAMUELSON and Co., Ltd.
Patent Power Hammers and Roots, "Acme" Blowers and Exhausters.

For Sale.—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, Boiler Fittings, Pipes, Cocks etc., Also Steel Bars, Plates, and Angle Irons of the largest sections, Diamonds Silver, and other Steel and Engineers' Requisites of all descriptions kept in Stock.

HEAD WORKS AND OFFICES—DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON.
BRANCH FACTORY—CARNAC IRON WORKS,
OPPOSITE VICTORIA DOCKS.

J. W. HEPWORTH, SECRETARY AND MANAGER.
D. LONGWORTH, ASSISTANT SECRETARY AND MANAGER.

VETARZO BRAIN AND NERVE FOOD.

This remarkable compound, the result of the latest developments and achievements of modern chemistry, pharmacology, and therapeutics, is without equal in all cases of defective nerve power, whether induced by worry, over-work, unhealthy climate, dissipation, excess, youthful imprudence, or other influences incidental to the wear and tear and haste or overstrain of modern life. Sleeplessness, tremblings, palpitation, nervous dyspepsia, low spirits, mental and bodily prostration, muscular and local weakness, general and nervous debility, faulty nutrition, premature decay or deficiency of the vital forces, impaired vitality, harassing dreams, night disturbances, sudden startings, dimness of sight, defective hearing, loss of memory, inability to perform the various duties of life, or to enjoy its pleasures, restlessness that can settle to nothing, irritability of temper, female complaints, hysteria, painful periods, backache, bearing down sensations, nervous headache, wasting disease, night sweats, and all other phases of brain and nerve exhaustion, are successfully combated by this highly scientific preparation. Bracing up the system generally, it gives tone to the exhausted nerves, arrests all weakening wasting discharges, involuntary losses, &c.; restores the failing energies, and imparts new life and vigour to what had so recently seemed worn out, "used up," and valueless.

VETARZO BLOOD MEDICINE.

Never before was there anything like it, nor can its marvellous properties ever be equalled in all cases of poorness, impurity, or other imperfection of the blood from whatever cause arising. No sooner is it imbibed into the system than it permeates and penetrates to the minutest capillaries, overcoming and expelling the virus of disease, wheresoever and in whatsoever form met with; removing all blotches, pimples, scurf, scurvy, scrofulous and glandular swellings, discolorations, roughness and unsightly patches, &c. Its effects are almost magical in the treatment of gout, rheumatism, sciatica, lumbago, pains and swellings of the joints, discharges, secondary symptoms, eczema, lepra, psoriasis, bad legs, bad breasts, abscesses, ulcers, sores, goitre or Derbyshire neck, it improves the general health, and quickly removes long-standing bronchitis, asthma, and hacking, straining, spasmodic cough, too often the precursor of consumption.

CAUTION.—Ask for "VETARZO Brain and Nerve Food," or VETARZO Blood Medicine," whichever is required, and see that you get them, as unprincipled vendors often try to palm off inferior preparations (usually their own manufacture), for the sake of extra profit. Price in England, 2/9 and 4/6. Every genuine bottle of these medicines bears the British Government Stamp with the words "VETARZO REMEDIES" impressed thereon, in white letters on a red ground, by direction of His Majesty's Hon. Commissioners. Registered Trade Mark "VETARZO." Legal proceedings will be taken against persons pirating.

COMMON SENSE IN A NUTSHELL.—A new medical work on the causes and most scientific and effectual means of self-cure ever discovered for nervous exhaustion, depression of spirits, want of zest and energy, &c., with practical observations on marriage and full directions for removing certain disqualifications that destroy the happiness of wedded life. It also treats on urinary derangements, secondary symptoms, stricture, &c., and no sufferer should fail to avail himself of its contents. Post free six penny stamps (English or Colonial), from THE NEVILL JOHNSON VETARZO REMEDIES Co., 8, Bond Street, [illegible] Square, London, W.C., or of Agents for above medicines. Price 18 annas Post Free.

Agents for India:—TREACHER AND CO., LTD., BOMBAY, BYCULLA, and POONA.

These medicines were formerly advertised [illegible] under the name ZAROUBA, The New Brain and Nerve Food, ZAROUBA, The Extraordinary Blood Medicine; see Special Notice wrapped round every bottle of these preparations.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Registered in London, 27th June 1905.)

COLONIAL REGISTER KEPT AT BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that the Preference Share TRANSFER BOOKS will be CLOSED from the 17th to 31st July, 1908, both days inclusive, for preparation of warrants for DIVIDENDS payable to Shareholders registered on the 17th July, 1908, for the half year ending 15th August, 1908.

By Order of the Board,
A. T. COOPER,
Chief Engineer and Acting Manager.
Bombay, 9th July, 1908.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that our client Mr. DINSHAW HIRJIBHOY MALEGAMVALLA, carrying on business as General Merchant, at Camp FEROZPORE, in the Punjab, under the name and style of A. DINSHAW & Co., has on the 1st July, 1908 SOLD and TRANSFERRED ALL the business of his said firm of A. Dinshaw & Co., together with all its STOCK-IN-TRADE, ASSETS and GOOD-WILL and all the book, debts and outstandings thereof and the Ice Factory, belonging to it to his nephews Messrs. DOSABHOY SHAPURJI MALEGAMVALLA and MUNCHERSHAW SHAPURJI MALEGAMVALLA, who, as the sole proprietors of the said business, will pay all its debts and will recover all its outstandings and will, as from the 1st July instant, carry on the same under the same name of A. DINSHAW & Co., on their own behalf as the sole proprietors thereof. All persons owing any moneys to the said firm of A. DINSHAW & Co. are hereby required to pay the same to the said purchasers.—Dated at Bombay, this 9th day of July, 1908.

PESTANJEE, RUSTIM KOLA & CO.,
Attorneys for
Mr. Dinshaw Hirjibhoy Malegamvalla.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE is hereby given that a DIVIDEND for the half year ended 30th June last, at the rate of 12 per cent. per annum and a bonus of two per cent. per annum, both free from Income Tax, will be payable on application on and after FRIDAY the 10th instant, to Registered Shareholders on 30th June 1908.

By Order of the Board,
J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Bombay, 2nd July, 1908.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 20th October, 1908, for the SUPPLY of CLOTHING, ACCOUTREMENTS, SADDLERY and MISCELLANEOUS STORES, for the Civil and Military Police, in Burma for a period of two years, namely, from the 1st April, 1909 to 31st March, 1911.

Tenders must be submitted in the prescribed forms and all particulars regarding the Contract can be obtained on application to the Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma, Rangoon.

Samples of all articles can be seen at the Police Supply Stores, Rangoon, during office hours on any day except Sundays and Gazetted Holidays.

Tenders will be opened in presence of those who choose to be present and the Undersigned does not bind himself to accept or recommend for acceptance the lowest or any Tender.

E. B. WHITING,
Superintendent of Police Supplies, Burma.

RARE OPPORTUNITY.

SALE! SALE!! SALE!!!

FOR TEN DAYS ONLY, the Stock-in-trade made by Messrs. Connor Gerrard and Co., including original and Artistically designed Mahogany and teakwood Drawing, Dining and Bedroom Furniture:—Billiard Tables, Ladies' Velvet Culted Cues and all accessories, Rich Silk Tapestries, Cretonnes, Muslin Curtains, Carpets, Rugs, etc. All at exceptionally REDUCED PRICES.

An opportunity to furnish a home artistically and reasonably which should not be missed.

WATERLOO MANSIONS,
Opposite Wellington Fountain, Fort.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the Hot Steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling off your nose, a pair of "REVLUC" FRAMES fitted to your own lenses, will be found a great boon.

They are self adjusting
There is nothing to break
They are always Horizontal
They are the acme of comfort and very strong
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting:—
Nickel, Rs. 8-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

JARRAHWOOD.

JARRAH Steam-Sawn Scantlings suitable for Flooring, Joists, Rafters, Posts, Chowkhats, Office Partitions, Doors, Windows, Polished Furniture, Frame work, Cotton bale ribs. Jarrah is about half the price of Teak. Sample and price list on application to

Messrs. MILLARS' KARRI JARRAH Coy. (1902) Ld.,
Victoria House, Victoria Road, Mazagon.
Telephone No. 838.

S. T. MURUGAPPA CHETTYAR & CO.'S CIGARS

have reached the acme of perfection,

The Cream of the English Society esteems our Ganesha Planters.

Customers are cordially invited at
OUR NEW DEPOT,
THE APOLLO HOTEL BUILDING,
No. 5A, Colaba Causeway.

J. V. NAVLAKHI & Co.,

Cheapest Dealers in
STATIONERY, DRAWING
AND
PAINTING MATERIALS
For Art Students, Artists, Engineers, etc.,
RUBBER STAMP MAKERS.
KALKADEVI ROAD, BOMBAY.

SPORTSMEN.

IF you wish to have your SHIKAR Trophies mounted, you cannot do better than entrust them to us, the leading firm of TAXIDERMISTS. We have many beautiful and chaste designs for mounting Tusks, Horn and Hoof Trophies and can guarantee the fidelity of a likeness, and the quality and finish of our production in the setting up of heads and Skins for which we were awarded a GOLD MEDAL at the BOMBAY EXHIBITION. Write for Catalogue with Testimonials and Press Opinions.

MURRAY BROTHERS,
PRACTICAL AND ARTISTIC
TAXIDERMISTS,
DHUN CASTLE, BYCULLA, BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., from the 1st proximo, will be 2 Annas per Copy. The Rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 36 for cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

The Annual with the Largest Circulation.

THE
MOST
POPULAR
PUBLICATION
OF THE YEAR.

THE WINNING POST SUMMER ANNUAL, 1908.

Edited by R. S. Sievier.
Illustrated by "The Snark."
As. 14.

A. J. COMBRIDGE & CO.,
ESPLANADE ROAD, OPP. CLOCK TOWER. BOMBAY.

BANKS.

INTERNATIONAL BANKING CORPORATION.

HEAD OFFICE: NEW YORK.

Capital paid up..................	Gold $3,250,000·00
Reserve Fund and Undivided Profits..............	Gold $3,468,244 55

LONDON OFFICE: Threadneedle House, Bishopsgate Street, Within, E.C.

BRANCHES:

Bombay.	Cebu.	San Francisco.
Calcutta.	Shanghai.	City of Mexico.
Hongkong.	Yokohama.	Washington.
Canton.	Colon.	Panama.
Manila.	Kobe.	

THE CORPORATION buys and sells Bills of Exchange, issues Letters of Credit, and carries on every description of Banking and Exchange business.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS opened, on which interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS received for 12 months or for shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

F. H. SUTTON,
Manager.

BOMBAY OFFICE,
42/43, Church Gate Street.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,525,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.	£1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:

Hamburg.	Medan, Deli (Sumatra).	Foochow.
Bombay.	Singapore.	Saigon.
Karachi.	Kwala Lumpor	Shanghai.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Tientsin.
Madras.	Batavia.	Hankow.
Rangoon.	Sourabaya.	Yokohama.
Colombo	Manila.	Kobe.
Penang.	Cebu (Philippines).	New York.
Thaiping (Perak).	Hongkong.	
Ipoh (Perak).		

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of Interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter periods at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—10-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.
J. GREIG,
Agent.
Esplanade Road, Bombay.

ALLIANCE BANK OF SIMLA, LD.

CAPITAL (Paid up)	Rs. 15,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in Government Paper)	Rs. 21,00,000

Head Office: SIMLA.

Branches:

Calcutta, Bombay, Agra, Ajmere, Cawnpore, Darjeeling, Lahore, Mussoorie, Murree, Rawalpindi, and Umballa.

CORRESPONDENTS:

London, Edinburgh, Dublin, and in all the principal towns throughout India.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 500 up to Rs. 1,00,000 but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS received and interest allowed at rates which can be ascertained on application.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed. Rules on application.

BANKING BUSINESS of Every Description transacted.

RULES OF BUSINESS and full information obtainable upon application.

W. A. M. LATTEY,
Agent.
Elphinstone Circle, Bombay

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 13,500,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

J. R. M. SMITH, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers:
LONDON AND COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, Ld
London Committee
SIR THOS. JACKSON, BART., Chairman.
CARL MEYER, Esq., (Director, National Bank, Egypt)
Wm. GAIR RATHBONE, Esq (Director Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Co.).
SIR EWEN CAMERON, K. C. M. G.
A. M. TOWNSEND, C. S. ABDIS, } *London Managers*

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES:

AMOY.	HONGKONG.	RANGOON.
BANGKOK.	KOBE.	SAIGON.
BATAVIA.	LONDON.	SAN FRANCISCO.
BOMBAY.	LYONS.	SHANGHAI
CALCUTTA	MANILA.	SINGAPORE
COLOMBO.	NAGASAKI.	SOURABAYA.
FOOCHOW.	NEW YORK.	TIENTSIN.
HAMBURG.	PEKING.	YOKOHAMA.
HANKOW.	PENANG.	YLOILO.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 1,00,000 provided the sum accrued amounts to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on terms which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

G. H. WILSON,
Agent.
CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY

TO PARENTS.

CLARK'S LIST of BRITISH SCHOOLS, undertaking entire charge of Indian and Colonial Children, will be sent post free to all applicants.

ARTHUR W. CLARK,
29, Wellington Rd., Brighton, England.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisements for Clerks, Servants &c. Houses to Let, and Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES.—(Cash only). Three lines—Per insertion One Rupee. Every additional line, Eight Annas.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—Will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

REPAIRS OF Re. 1-8 within 25 years. I take this opportunity to tell you that Singer's Sewing Machine, which purchased 25 years ago, has required only Re. 1-8 for repairs, and it is still going strong of all parts. J. R. Gardener 10, Forbes Street, Bombay.

DR. W. COOK, M.A., M.D., writes:—"KADI" saved a life in Bronchitis, as there was every indication of speedy death. Dr. O. S. writes from LONDON:—"A 6 months' bedridden case of ASTHMA was relieved at once by "KADI" and in 3 days was as well as usual." (Original Testimonials open to inspection). "Kadi" is wonderful for COUGHS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COLDS and PNEUMONIA. Re. 1-8-0.—D. SPECIFIC Co., Oppt. "Bombay Club," Fort.

AUCTION SALE OF HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, TWO BILLIARD TABLES, by John Roberts, COTTAGE PIANO, CHUBB'S SAFE, etc., at Rahim Mansion, Colaba Causeway, opposite Leopold Co., TO-DAY, at 2-30 P. M.

ARE YOU IN A HURRY?—We will hire you a car at a moment's notice. We undertake repairs, HILL, SAWYER & Co., 35-37 Medows Street, Bombay.

AN INVITATION—Meals which cost Rs. 2 and Rs. 3 elsewhere can be got at the RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, for nearly half the rate. Give it a trial and judge for yourself. Only genuine Wines and Liquors stocked and sold at moderate rates. Brand new Billiard Tables. Very easy terms for permanent residents. Dinners served till late hours.

BANGALORE.—FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty UPPER-ROOMED HOUSE, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having loose-boxes, arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette."

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain. Share Lists and Rates of Exchange. List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance Rs. 10. Single copy Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Meadows Street.

CLEARANCE SALE—AMERICAN GOLD MEDAL Furniture, Musical Instruments, Jewellery Fancy Goods, etc. Genuine bargains.—C. PENNINGTON, Colaba Causeway, Fort, Bombay.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

EDUCATION.—LADY living in healthy part of England and having one little girl, aged 10, would like charge of one more. Good day school. Terms moderate. Excellent references.—W., care of this Office.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—Rs. 2. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office

ENVELOPES.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial" Rs. 2-4 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application to "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

ENGINE & BOILER.—For Sale.—A Portable Loco Type Boiler, with Engine, in good working order, by Ransomes Head & Jefferies. Open to any examination by intending purchasers. Apply Box No. 137, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Offices have been MOVED from the premises in Armenian Lane and Medows Street, and are now located at 2, GREEN STREET (behind the Bank of Bombay), where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is therefore able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotations given for all classes of Printing Work, Binding, Stationery, etc.

GOVERNMENT SERVANT SUPPLIES.—Messrs. OLIVER and Co. undertake the Supply of Labour in General Clerks. The original and only firm that supplies thoroughly efficient and reliable High Class Servants Patronised by the Officers of the Services. Especially First Class Goanese and Mahomedan Servants whom we guarantee. Fee Bombay Rs. 2, Moffusil Rs. 3 each servant, which stands good for six months. No. 21, Ch. G. St, (First Floor), Fort, Bombay. Established 1872.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh, Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.—Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways, Abstract of Rules and Regulations, Through Routes and Fares from Bombay to places in India and Abroad. Postal and Telegraphic information, Steam-Boat and dak Companies. Places of interest along the Coast. A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines. Price, Eight Annas Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE BOMBAY GAZETTE Office

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 2, Green Street, Fort.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases. By W. E. H. Re. 1. Apply Box No. 404 c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MACHINERY FOR SALE. A Loco type Boiler and Engine, N. H. P. 7, by Robey & Co. certificated 50 lbs. Pressure per square inch. Tested under Hydraulic Pressure to 80 lbs. Just put off work owing to change to Electricity. Open to Inspection. No reasonable offer will be refused. Apply Box No. 403, care of "Bombay Gazette."

OLD ISSUES of THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE," of the "WEEKLY BUDGET," and of the "OVERLAND SUMMARY," when available, are supplied at special prices, which vary, according to lapse of time, between As. 2 and Rs. 5 and higher.

OFFICE DESK.—A standing Office Desk, by John Roberts and Co. Excellent quality and finish. Price Rs. 50. Apply Box No. 397, care of "Bombay Gazette.

"OVERLAND SUMMARY."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete réchauffé of Indian News, particularly entertaining for Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription (inclusive of postage), One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum.

PHENYLE.—Keep your house free from plague and all other poisonous germs. The only effective disinfectant ever discovered. Per bot. 6 as., 12 as. and Rs. 1-12 Sole Agents: PHILLIPS & Co., Ld.

RAJA DEEN DAYAL & SONS' ART PHOTOGRAPHIC SALON, The largest and leading in the East, no expense or trouble spared. Luxuriously provides for the convenience and demands of Constituents. A visit is earnestly solicited to Cox's Building (Top Floor), Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James Douglas. Rs. 5. Apply Box No. 408, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SEEDS! SEEDS!—Vegetable and Flower for the Coming Season. Fresh supply received every Third Week.—PALEKAR and Co., Sitaram Buildings, Near Crawford Market, Bombay.

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-8 per thousand; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-8 per thousand. Samples on application at "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to Enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE" LIMITED, No. 12A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 2, Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 409, c/o "Bombay Gazette" Office.

GLUE MADE IN OUR OWN FACTORY.

TO GLUE MERCHANTS, BOOK-BINDERS, PRINTERS AND CONTRACTORS.

WE have OPENED a FACTORY at Ahmedabad to manufacture the well-known glue on a large scale.

This glue is pure and suitable for printers and book binders for general use. A trial is solicited.

For further particulars, please apply to our Bombay firm, Messrs. KAGDI YASINBHAI RAHIMBHAI, Glue Merchants, Erskine Road, Nul Bazar, Bombay.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,

No. 7, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of Valuable Bungalow known as "St. Clair Villa" at Mahableshwar.

Under instructions from the Owner, Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th July, 1908 at 5 p.m. (S. T.), put up for sale by Public Auction, at their Rooms in Bank Street, Fort.

The bungalow known as "St. Clair Villa," which has a cottage inside the compound called "Retreat," situated in a central locality, near the Superintendent's Bungalow, is fully furnished and commands a good view. It has a compound of 2 acres of leasehold ground. It has one drawingroom, 1 diningroom, 2 bedrooms, 2 dressingrooms and 4 bathrooms, front and back verandahs, 1 cookroom, 6 servants' quarters, 1 coach house and stabling for two horses. The bungalow has a corrugated iron roof and iron ceilings.

For further particulars and conditions of sale and for plan of the bungalow apply to the undersigned.

N. B.—The above bungalow which is always let out for the hot season, thus affords nice opportunity for those who are in search of a good, healthy abode on the hills.

SALE of HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE, 2 full size billiard tables by John Roberts, Chubb's Safe, Cottage Piano, &c.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY the 10th inst., at 2-30 P.M. (S. T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at No. 1 Rahim Mansions (Ground Floor), Colaba Causeway, opposite Messrs. Leopold & Co., the valuable and artistic design teakwood and blackwood French-polished household furniture, such as telescopic dining-table, arm and without arm chairs, large and small mirror back sideboards, dumbwaiter, meatsafe, marble-topped round tables and teapoys, cabinets and chiffonniers, fan pattern drawingroom suite of sofas and chairs, brass double bedstead, iron single cots, Bric-a-Brac, Sofa, Chinese flower Vases and flower pots, large size Church organ, wardrobe, and double mirror door almiras, marble-topped dressing and washhand tables, hatstand, Jardinniers with pedestals, Indian large and small carpets, nearly new ebonized grand cottage piano by MARCKS & Co., nearly new large size fire-proof Chubb's safe and cabinet stand, two mahoganized full size slate billiard table by John Roberts, with balls, cues, billiard benches, etc.

The property is on view.

WEEKLY AUCTION SALE.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey, white and coloured piece-goods and the following:—

Furniture such as writing, dressing and wash-hand tables, sofas, chairs, cupboards, chest-of-drawers, easychairs, bentwood chairs, cottage piano by James & Son, London, iron safe.

The effects of the late Captain H. Reek, consisting of wollen and cotton wearing apparels, Winchester rifle, skin rug, etc.

AT 3 P.M.

Several gent's bicycles by different makers:
1 rubber-tyred office shigram.
1 double-seated brougham.

The property of a gentleman having no further use:—
1 two cylinder 14-H. P. four-seated Penglott moto-car with canopy.

CRAWFORD & Co.
Bombay, 10th July, 1908.

BENNETT & COMPANY,

No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

By order of the Municipal Commissioner, for the City of Bombay, Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will, THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 p. m. (B. T.), sell by Public Auction, at the New Municipal Market, at Elphinstone Road, the right of occupancy of all the stalls in the said market, including the right of collecting squatters' fees from the Fish area of the said market. Each stall be put up separately.

The highest bidder will be required to pay as deposit 3 months' rents of the stall in advance and Re. 1 for license fee.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the highest or any offer.

TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, etc.

AT 2 P.M. (S. T.)

1 second-hand glass fronted miniature office brougham, in good order.
1 second-hand rubber-tyred palanquin office shigram, in good order.
1 handsome strong rubber-tyred victoria, in good order.
1 bay pony quiet in harness and saddle.
1 grey Arab, quiet in harness.
1 bay Asiatic horse.

AUCTION SALE of Bottom Umbrella Cloth,
Suit No. 732 of 1908.
R. D. Sethna vs. Esmailji Sullemanji.

Under instruction from R. D. Sethna, Esqr., the Receiver appointed in the above Suit, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th instant, at 3-30 p.m. (S.T.), sell by Public Auction, at their Rooms.

3 cases, containing 162 pieces 47 inches bottom umbrella cloth of different sizes.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of Japanese Curiosities.

On MONDAY, the 13th instant, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Hornby Row, opposite Whiteway Laidlaw and Co., a consignment of 39 cases Japanese curiosities, consisting of Awata and Awaji vases, jardinieres with pedestals, tobacco jars, red and gold inlaid boxes, buckle bracelet, chain, cuffs button, brooches, charms, hairpins, silver cloisonne vases, Koro jars, bowls, tea pots, jugs, jardinieres, ink-stands, boxes, tea cups and saucers, silk jackets, night gowns, shirts, shawls, chemises, lady's handkerchiefs, habutal, taffeta, velvet pictures, table covers, pillow covers, jackets, screens, embroidery, brass vases, trays, bowls, inkstands, hanging vases, antimony vases, lanterns, old satsooma vases, plates, wall panels, &c., &c.

The property is now on view.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 10th July, 1908.

"APENTA"

THE BEST NATURAL APERIENT WATER.
A SPECIFIC
for the certain relief of HABITUAL and OBSTINATE CONSTIPATION, and in DISORDERS of the LIVER and BILIOUS ATTACKS.

ORDINARY DOSE.—A Wineglassful before Breakfast.

VARIETY IN BREAD

Just think of
Cottage Loaf
Pan Bread
Milk Bread
Spiced Bread
Paisley Rolls
Milk Bread Twists
Little Dinner Loaves
All so easily made with

'Paisley Flour'
(Trade Mark).

This sure raising powder is used mixed one part with about eight parts of ordinary flour.

It is more reliable than yeast and baking powder and much simpler to use.

Recipes in each tin for above bread, and many cakes, scones, etc.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED

MULKAPETT, HYDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class or Creed.

The Sisters Feed them, Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is entirely supported by Voluntary Contributions.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL...	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.........	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND............	£ 600,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON.

BRANCHES:

Calcutta.	Delhi.	Newera-Eliya.
Bombay.	Tuticorin.	Camp Aden.
Madras.	Chittagong.	Steamer Point-Aden.
Karachi.	Rangoon.	Zanzibar.
Cawnpore.	Mandalay.	Mombasa.
Lahore.	Colombo.	Nairobi.
Amritsar.	Kandy.	Entebbe.

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia, purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

HARRY S. JOHNSTON,
BOMBAY. *Manager.*

THE PEOPLE'S BANK OF INDIA, LD.

Head Office:—LAHORE.

Branches and Agencies in all the Principal places throughout INDIA.

AUTHORISED CAPITAL Rs. 25,00,000
Divided into 50,000 Shares of Rs. 50 each.
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL & RESERVE FUND
Over Rs. 14,00,000.
Working Funds exceed Rs. 60 Lacs.

MANAGING DIRECTOR: The Hon'ble Mr. HARKISHEN-LAL, B.A. (Cantab), Bar-at-law; Member, Legislative Council, Punjab; Managing Director, Lahore Spinning and Weaving Mills Co., Ld., Punjab Cotton Press Co., Ld.; Chairman, Bharat Insurance Co., Ld., etc., etc.

1. CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 50 or over and interest allowed at 2 per cent. per annum.
2. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened with Rs. 5 or over and interest allowed at 4 per cent. per annum.
3. FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 8, 12 and 24 months at 4, 4½ and 5 per cent. at per annum respectively.
4. DEPOSITS FOR THE BENEFITS OF WIDOWS AND ORPHANS are received at Special Rate of 6 per cent. per annum.

Special Rates for Students and PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS.

SHORT NOTICE DEPOSITS are received bearing interest at 3 per cent. per annum repayable on one week's notice at any time after one month from the date of deposit.

Drafts granted on and Bills and Railway Receipts collected from all the principal Commercial places in India.

For further particulars please Apply to—

FATEH CHAND MALLIK,
Apollo Street, Fort. Manager, Bombay Branch

GOLF.

New Series of Eight Articles on Golf by

THE DUKE OF ARGYLL, K.G.

MISS MAY HEZLETT
(A frequent winner of the Open Ladies' Championship, Irish Ladies' Championship, &c.)

THE LATE TOM MORRIS
(The Nestor of Golf.)

ANDREW KIRKALDY
(A well-known figure at the Championships.)

DR. W. W. TULLOCH
(Author of "The Life of Tom Morris," &c.)

DR. J. G. McPHERSON
(of St. Andrews: Author of "Golf, the Best of Games," &c.)

W. AUCHTERLONIE
(Former Winner of the Open Golf Championship.)

GOLF, the best of all-the-year-round games, gains in popularity in surprising manner. Every year many new clubs are opened and links laid out.

Our articles are by well-known writers and players, and will greatly interest all readers, whether golfers or not.

PROGRAMME:

Golf, the Best of Games . .	by Dr. W. W. Tulloch
How to Prepare for a Ladies' Golf Championship . .	by May Hezlett
The Weapons of War . .	by W. Auchterlonie
Hints to Young Golfers . .	by Tom Morris
Honour in Golf	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
Match V. Medal Play . .	by Andrew Kirkaldy
Eminent Men as Golfers . .	by Dr. J. G. McPherson
A Story of the Links	by the Duke of Argyll

COMMENCED IN
The Bombay Gazette.
OF JUNE 20th.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY.

TRADE THERAPION MARK.

This successful and highly popular remedy, as employed in the Continental Hospitals by Ricord, Rostan, Jobert, Velpeau, and others, combines all the desiderata to be sought in a medicine of the kind, and surpasses everything hitherto employed.

THERAPION No. 1 in a few days only removes all discharges from the urinary organs, effectually superseding injections, the use of which does irreparable harm by laying the foundation of stricture and other serious diseases. In dysentery, piles, irritation of the lower bowel, cough, bronchitis, asthma, and some of the more trying complaints of this kind, it will be found astonishingly efficacious, affording prompt relief where other well tried remedies have been powerless.

THERAPION No. 2 for impurity of the blood, scurvy, pimples, spots, blotches, pains and swellings of the joints—often mistaken for rheumatism—secondary symptoms, disease of the bones, sore throat, and all diseases for which it has been too much a fashion to employ mercury, sarsaparilla, &c., to the destruction of the sufferer's teeth and ruin of health. This preparation purifies the whole system through the blood, and thoroughly eliminates every poisonous matter from the body.

THERAPION No. 3 for nervous exhaustion, waste of vitality, harassing dreams, and all the distressing consequences arising from early error, excess, residence in hot, unhealthy climates, &c. It possesses surprising power in restoring strength and vigour to the debilitated.

THERAPION may be procured at 2/9 and 4/6 per package, of all the principal Chemists and Merchants throughout the World. In ordering, the purchaser should state which of the three numbers be requires, and observe above Registered Trade Mark, which is a fac-simile of the word "THERAPION" as it appears on the Government Stamp (in white letters on a red ground), affixed to every genuine package by order of Her Majesty's Hon Commissioners, and without which it is a forgery.

SOLD BY TREACHER & Co.
BOMBAY BYCULLA AND POONA.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

TENNENT'S PILSENER BEER.

Rs. 6 per doz. quarts.
" 4 " " pints.
TO BE HAD FROM
D. C. OOMRIGAR, D. D. BARIA,
AND ALL WINE MERCHANTS,
ALDRIDGE SALMON AND CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY,
SOLE AGENTS.

INSURANCES.

WHOLE LIFE ASSURANCE
ENDOWMENT ASSURANCE
ANNUITY ASSURANCE
LEASEHOLD ASSURANCE
Liberal bonuses Low premiums.

PHŒNIX ASSURANCE COY., LD.

Total Assets exceed
7 MILLIONS STERLING.
Life Claims paid exceed
14 MILLIONS STERLING.

For Prospectus and full information apply to
Messrs. GILL & CO.,
Agents,
Bruce Lane, Fort, Bombay.

THE INDIAN FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY,

Established under the Chairmanship of
The Honourable Sir PHEROZESHAH M. MEHTA, K. C. I. E.

"ALL INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LD."

Authorized Capital Rs. 5,000,000.
Subscribed Capital Rs. 2,554,300.

COMPANY'S FUNDS.
Invested in Government Securities only.

COMPANY'S RATES.
Lower than those of other Companies.

COMPANY'S BUSINESS.
Done in Bombay as well as in the Mofussil.

FIRE INSURANCE.
Accepted on Buildings, Furniture, Personal Effects, Shops, Godowns, Mills, Factories, Rent, etc.

Further particulars can be had from
JAFFER JOOSAB & CO.,
Secretaries,
7, Green Street, Fort,
BOMBAY

WANTED AGENTS for Up-countries.

A SAFE REMEDY FOR ALL SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES.

If you suffer from any disease due to the impure state of the Blood, FROM WHATEVER CAUSE ARISING, you should test the value of Clarke's Blood Mixture, the world-famed Blood Purifier and Restorer. This medicine has 40 years' reputation, and is to-day more popular than ever, the reason of this being undoubtedly because this wonderful remedy does what it professes to do—IT CURES SKIN AND BLOOD DISEASES PERMANENTLY.

Clarke's Blood Mixture

IS THE FINEST BLOOD PURIFIER EVER DISCOVERED.

It is warranted to cleanse the blood from all impurities, from whatever cause arising. For

SCROFULA.	BAD LEGS,
SCURVY.	BLOTCHES,
ECZEMA	SPOTS,
BLOOD POISON,	BLACKHEADS
ULCERS,	PIMPLES,
SKIN & BLOOD DISEASES,	AND SORES OF ALL KINDS

it is a safe and Permanent Remedy.

It is the only real specific for Gout and Rheumatic Pains, for it removes the cause from the Blood and Bones.

NOTE This mixture is pleasant to the taste and warranted free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, from infancy to old age, and the Proprietors solicit sufferers to give it a trial to test its value.

Thousands of wonderful cures have been effected by it.

TRIED MANY THINGS WITHOUT BENEFIT UNTIL I TOOK CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE.

Mr. F. E. Lewis, 48, Bridge Street Row, Chester writes:—"Just a line in favour of 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.' I had eczema for seven months, and tried many things without benefit until I took your remedy. After the eighth bottle I was quite well again. Please accept this letter as a token of gratitude to your wonderful 'Clarke's Blood Mixture.'"—June 15, 1903.

IMPURITIES IN THE BLOOD.—"We have seen hosts of letters from all sorts and conditions of people, in which the writers acknowledge the benefit they have received from Clarke's Blood Mixture, which as a curative agent cannot be too highly estimated, since it cleanses and clears the blood from all impurities, and restores it to its normal condition." This is a good testimonial from the *Family Doctor* the popular medical weekly, which goes on further to say: "It is certainly the finest blood purifier that science and skill have brought to light, and we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our subscribers and the public generally."

Sold by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

ASK FOR
CLARKE'S BLOOD MIXTURE
and beware of worthless imitations and substitutes

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire. Inspection respectfully invited.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily or thrice a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Two Annas per line. Twice or Once a week.—First Three Insertions—Four Annas per line; Fourth and Subsequent Insertions—Three Annas per line. Minimum Charge Re. 2.

FURTHER REDUCTIONS IN PRICES AT A. FREDOON & Co.'S SALE.

All kinds of Fancy Woollen and Cotton CLOTHS for Ladies and Gentlemen wear, Laces, Trimmings, Embroidery, &c., &c., AT MARVELLOUSLY LOW PRICE.
A VISIT SOLICITED.
ALICE BUILDINGS, Hornby Road, Fort.

THE FINEST PEARS

WILL BE READY the latter end of July, and APPLES, the middle of August. Delivery in any part of India, by V.-P. Parcel Post, at Rs. 4-2 9-lb. basket. All charges included. APPLES and PEARS from Bundrole Orchards were supplied to H. R. H. the PRINCE OF WALES during the Royal Tour.

Apply to
Captain R. C. LEE,
Bundrole Orchards, Kulu, Punjab.

WATERPROOF PAULINS FOR THE MONSOON.

Obtainable from
W. CROWDER & CO., LD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

WANTED

TWO PAYING GUESTS, European, to Share a Large Furnished Room, with Bathroom attached. Good healthy locality. Cool Flat. Rs. 150 for both.

Apply Box No. 1337, care of this Paper.

LEUCODERMA SPECIFIC.

THIS IS A NEW INVENTION IN THE world of medicine. It cures with wonderful efficacy Leucoderma (white lepra), Lepra Vulgaris, and all other white spots situated on any part of the human frame. Rs. 4 for internal and external use. —A. WHITE & Co., Chemists, 6 Toollygunge Calcutta.

SEVERE BRUISE WOULD NOT HEAL

Instructor of Physical Development Could Not Work for Three Weeks —Many Remedies Failed to Cure Wound on His Leg—In Ten Days

CURED BY USE OF CUTICURA RESOLVENT

"I sustained a severe wound on the shin through my partner accidentally dropping a 150-lb. bar-bell on it while practising a weight-lifting feat. The wound being badly bruised as well as cut caused me great trouble and annoyance, as, through not healing quickly enough, it kept me from practising for about three weeks. After trying several well-known remedies which did not seem to do any good, as the wound kept reopening, I purchased a bottle of Cuticura Resolvent and a tablet of Cuticura Soap. After using these twice the wound began to heal up and it never opened again. In ten days I was completely cured. I find Cuticura Soap better than any I have ever used for shaving. I also keep it in my School of Physical Development for the use of pupils after exercising. I think everybody ought to know about Cuticura. Edward Roper, 2, Hague St., Newton Heath, Manchester, Mar. 25, 1907."

WORLD FAMOUS

Cure for Torturing, Disfiguring Skin and Scalp Humours.

The agonizing itching and burning of the skin, as in eczema; the frightful scaling, as in psoriasis; the loss of hair and crusting of scalp, as in scalled-head; the facial disfigurement, as in acne and ringworm; find instant relief and speedy cure, in the majority of cases, in warm baths with Cuticura Soap and gentle anointings with Cuticura Ointment, followed, when necessary, by mild doses of Cuticura Resolvent (liquid or pills). Cuticura Remedies are guaranteed absolutely pure under the United States Food and Drugs Act.

A Single Set often Cures. Sold throughout the world. Depots: London, 27, Charterhouse Sq.; Paris, 5, Rue de la Paix; Australia, R. Towns & Co., Sydney; India, B. K. Paul, Calcutta; China, Hong Kong Drug Co.; Japan, Maruya, Ltd., Tokio; South Africa, Lennon, Ltd., Cape Town, etc.; U. S. A., Potter Drug & Chem. Corp., Sole Props., Boston. Post-free, Cuticura Book on Care of the Skin.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates to "The Bombay Gazette" are as follows:—

TO SUBSCRIBERS IN BOMBAY.—Delivery Free.

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 38 0	Rs. 37 0
Half-yearly	13 11	11 0
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

TO MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS—With Postage

	Subscription. Rate.	Discount. Rate.
Yearly	Rs. 41 0	Rs. 39 0
Half-yearly	20 [illegible]	20 0
Quarterly	[illegible]	[illegible]
Monthly	[illegible]	[illegible]

SINGLE COPY . . . . . . ONE ANNA.

The price for Back Numbers varies, according to lapse of time between Annas 2 and Rs. 5, and higher for very old issues, if available.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

For Advertisements of two or three lines, relating to such matters as Small Sales; Business Cards; Situations Wanted; Servants, Houses, or Lodgings Required; Changes of Residence and Articles Lost or Found, the scale is as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines	Re. 1-0
Each succeeding line	0-8

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than One Rupee. Payment must in all cases be made in Cash.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcements of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES, DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, is [illegible] for six lines or less and Eight Annas for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First Insertion	Rs. 4-0 Per Inch.
Second do.	[illegible] do.
Third do.	[illegible] do.
Fourth do.	[illegible] do.
Fifth and upwards	[illegible] do.
Minimum charge	[illegible]

In the Native Languages, double the above rates.

For Advertisements, which are to be inserted for a lengthy time, special contracts are made.

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Post Free.

	Town.	Post.
Yearly	Rs. 12	Rs. 15
Half-yearly	7	8
Quarterly	4	5

"THE BOMBAY GAZETTE" WEEKLY BUDGET.

Post Free

Yearly	[illegible]
Half-yearly	[illegible]
Quarterly	[illegible]

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

WANTED IMMEDIATELY.

A SMART, energetic and influential ENGLISH SALESMAN, to sell Slingsby's Trucks. Good remuneration to suitable man.

Apply—

W. CROWDER & Co., Ltd.,
Apollo Street.

SALES BY AUCTION.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONEERS AND COMMISSION AGENTS,
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

BONA FIDE SALE
of
HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE,
At Middle Colaba.

Messrs. SORABJI COWASJEE & CO. will, under instructions from Colonel W. H. E. Murray (the Royal Scots), dispose of by Public Auction, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 11th day of July, 1908, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.), his household furniture at his residence, Bungalow No. 13, Back Bay, Middle Colaba (a little further on from the Telegraph Office), consisting of drawing-room, bedroom, and diningroom furniture, table and wall ornaments, crockery, glassware, cutlery and a collection of garden plants and a set of harness and a tent.

The goods are on view.

Catalogues may be obtained from the Auctioneers or from the sale premises.

SALE OF 114 Packages Piece-Goods.

Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co., under instructions and by order of Seth Manshanker Sujibanker Desai, and on account and at the risk of Messrs. Lukhmidass Dwarkadass Barbhaya and H. E. Coates, partners in the firm of Messrs. L. B. Coates & Co., sell by Public Auction, on MONDAY, the 13th day of July, 1908, at 3 p.m. (S. T.), the following goods which were indented by the undermentioned merchants, and which are not yet taken up by them according to the terms and conditions of their indents.

Goods indented by Lalbboy Chunilal—
101/5—5 cases, white shirting, each 50 pieces, 31 by 42 yards.

Goods indented by V. Mohanlal & Co.—
5/6—2 cases, white ground prints, each 68 pieces, 32 by 29 to 40 yards.
1/2—2 cases, white yellow jin prints, each 40 pieces, 25/21 by 45 to 50 yards.

Goods indented by Ramchand Hemchand—
1362—1 bale, grey madapolam, each 150 pieces, 52½ by 22 yards.

Goods indented by Kasam Ismail—
49/50—2 bales, cotton blankets, each 300 pieces, 48 by 78 inches.

Goods indented by Lukhmidass Bhimji—
1519/20, 1556/58—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1614/15, 1581/82—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1522/1560, 1584—3 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1523/24, 1617/18—5 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1561/63, 1585/85—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Valjee Jagjivan—
1527, 1565—2 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yard.
1608, 1590—2 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1528/29, 1566/67, 1591, 1609/10—7 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1530, 1611/13—4 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1568, 1592/93—3 cases, white nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

Goods indented by Ramdass Purshotam—
1531/35, 1544/47—9 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1594/96, 1569/71—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1536/37, 1548/49, 1572/73, 1597—7 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1538/42, 1598, 1603—12 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1550/54 1574/78—10 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.
1542/43, 1555, 1579/80, 1606.—6 cases, nainsookh, each 150 pieces, 34 by 18 yards.

And the balance of the goods sold on 1st of July, 1908.
1279/93—15 bales, grey drill, each 40 pieces, 28 by 40 yards.
1294/98—5 bales, each 40 pieces, finished drills, 28 by 40 yards.
1081—1 case, 45 dozen undershirts.
02, 05—2 cases, each 30 pieces, twill cotton Italian, 52-54/30-36 yards.

Terms of Sale.—A deposit of 25 per cent. to be paid at the time of knocking down the lots, to the purchasers and balance to be paid and goods cleared from the the Princess Dock Ware houses within eight days.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co,
Auctioneers.

BOMBAY, 10TH JULY, 1908.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for Sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for Sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

BANK OF BOMBAY,
SAVINGS BANK,

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms:—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may be deposited within any one year from 1st January to 31st December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more persons and the balance made payable to one or more of them or to the survivor or survivors.

Interest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER CENT. per annum on the minimum monthly balance not exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application at the Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

WEALTH:
THE REWARD OF THRIFT.
Without Gambling!
Without Speculating!!
Without Risk!!!

Invest Your Savings in Government
PREMIUM BONDS.

They are guaranteed as to principal and interest, consequently as safe as British Consols. They bear fixed interest in most cases from 2 to 4 per cent. and give the holders the chance of acquiring a fortune by periodical Drawings with Prizes from £24,000 down to £20.

A shoemaker whose wages were only 25/- per week has drawn

THE FIRST PRIZE OF £ 24,000

of the Ottoman Government Railway Bonds which he bought only two months before for £6 10s.

The appeal alike to the man with thousands and the man with shillings.

EASY TERMS (from 10/-per month) of Payment if desired.

Write a postcard for descriptive Booklet to the Anglo-American Finance Corporation, 41, King William Street, London, E. C., England.

WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co.,
BUYING AGENTS. PRODUCE AGENTS.

BUYING DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO having for many years been large Exporters to the East of HARDWARE, METALS, MACHINERY STORES and GENERAL MERCHANDISE offer their services to firms abroad.

CATALOGUES AND QUOTATIONS FURNISHED.
CLOSEST PRICES ASSURED.

PRODUCE DEPARTMENT.—WM. J. KEYMER & CO. undertake the sale of EASTERN PRODUCE on commission.
GENERAL AGENCY BUSINESS carefully conducted.
Correspondence Invited.
CODES USED—A1, A.B.C., International, Private, &c.
WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co
60 Fenchurch Street, London, E.C.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE French Mail steamer Oceanien 4,148 tons, Captain G. Magnen, arrived in harbour on Wednesday evening from Noumea with a general cargo and passengers. She sailed yesterday for Marseilles with a general cargo and passengers.

THE B. and P.S. N. Company's steamer Mohammadi, 1,257 tons, Captain P. S. Primrose sailed yesterday for Jedah with a general cargo and 59 deck passengers.

THE Japan Line steamer Moyeri Maru, 2,736 tons, Captain J. Hands sailed yesterday for Yokohama &c., with a general cargo, 1 deck passenger.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Wednesday, 8th July 1908, should be regarded as a full Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN. MARINE SHIPS.

IN GOVERNMENT DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus ......Comdr H Christian ....R Navy
R I M S Northbrook..Lieut.E. W. Huddleston R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge ......Comdr Farwell.........R I Marine
R I M S Dufferin ....Comdr DeBerry ....R I Marine
R I M S Palinurus.......Comdr C S Hickman ...Survey St
R I M S Mayo.......Comdr ......Hand...........R I Marine
R I M S Investigator...Comdr...Beauchamp...Survey St

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—July 9.

Abbotsford...2352 Scroggie ....The Bombay Co
Alavi..........2324 Fruin Hill ....B & P S N Co
Bahadur.......2986 Cubbin ....T Jeewandas
Clematis......2329 Davies ....James Mackintosh & Co
Delhi..........4783 Andrews ...Shanghai 21-7 P & O Co
Firooze.......2005 Watson..................Bo & P S N Co
Garscube......2297 Storey ....W & A G & Co
Helios ....860 Brunsgaard ......Bangkok...F F C & Co
Hydra ....831 Kirseborn ....F F Campbell & Co
Kt. Errant ....4778 Kindall ....K N & Co
Labuan ....2293 Boss....................W & A G & Co
Lady Gordon. 316 Butler ....M M & Co
Lackawanna...2468 Gray ....Standard Oil Co
Monsoori ....1735 Hanna ....B & P S N Co
Nownel Bahr.. 178 Macoda ....Sultan of Muscat
Nizam...........2041 Toms Calcutta.......T Morrison & Co
Shahalum ....1918 Davison M'tius Shah S N Co of India
Shah Ameer...1921 Ledbertter ......Shah S N Co of India
Singapore .....2736 Taylor ....K Nixon & Co
Sirsa............1675 Tipper ....M M & Co
Shah Nasir ...2555 Revill ....Shah S N Co of India
Strathblane....2829 Smith ....W & A G & Co
Wearbeck .....2446 Thompson ....T Morrison & Co
Xima ....146 Mahomed...........................Shah S N Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—July 9.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Clan Cumming	3107	Williamson	Ant'p	20-7	F M & Co
B Axenfels	2759	Strufing	Hamburg	15-7	W & A G & Co
C&R Trafford Hall	3434	Hood	Newport	20-7	K N & Co
D & E Waroonga	1608	Bamber	Busreh	13-7	M M & Co
F Moyori Maru	2737	Hando	Kobe	9-7	N Y Kaisha
G Naseri	911	LeMierre	P Gulf	13-7	B & P S N Co
H Mohammadi	1252	Primrose	Jedah	9-7	Bo & P S N Co
K Ras Bera	2497	Morris	M'borough	15-7	W & A G & Co
M Peninsular	1929	Palmer	London	18-7	P & O Co
N Garryvall	2455	McClure	Barrow	13-7	W & A G & Co
P Ivydene	2277	Yule	London	11-7	Bombay Co
O Rydal Hall	2139	Jones	Hull	14-7	K Nixon & Co
Q Reichstag	1319	Jacobson	Z'bar	10-7	A Strandes
H W P D					
Bahaduri	828	Fakeera	B'nager	10-7	Bo S Co Ld
Mahanadi	547	Ahmed	M'Goa	11-7	Bo S N Co Ld

VICTORIA DOCK.

Vessel.	Ton.	Capt.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
1 Rahmani	172	Geddie		N F	B & P S N Co
2 Castalia	4081	Abrey	L'pool	15-7	W & A G & Co
3 Dco Balduino	2634	Inganzini	Genoa	15-7	F R S N Co
4 Kasara	505	Cutbush	Busreh	9-7	M M & Co
5 Bezwada	3270	Carey	Calcutta	11-7	M M & Co
6 C. Grant	2504	Alexander	Chittagong	18-7	F M & Co
7 Havre Ville-de Tamatave	2553	Leperson		25-7	J M & Co
8 Lindenhall	2596	Siverlock	P Said	14-7	W & A G & Co
10 Banca	3794	LeMare	Kobe	15-7	P & O Co
12 Caledonia	3529	Tocque	Aden	11-7	P & O Co
14 Dwarka	759	Moxon	K'chi	10-7	M M & Co
16 Linga	951	McDiarmid	K'chi	17-7	M M & Co
Offside P.					
Haidari	1563	DeLorine	Mauritius	24-7	B & P S N Co
Offside Q.					
Satrunji	547	Hoosein	Repairing	N F	Bo S N Co Ld
M W D D					
Sealda	3438	Brown	Calcutta	N F	M M & Co

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
9	Kasara s	Cutbush	Persian Gulf, &c
	Morocco s	Boxhall	Hull via K'chi
	Oceanien s	Magnen	Marseilles
	Mohammadi s	Pr.mrose	Jedah
	Moyori Maru s	Hands	Yokohama

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	From
2	Rauenfels	Antwerp
4	Border Knight	Calcutta
5	Florican	Calcutta
6	Thongwa	Straits
6	Matiana	Calcutta
7	Lindula	Negapatam
7	Palamcotta	Rangoon

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY].

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Colconda, passed Lisbon on the afternoon of the 8th instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Massilia, left Liverpool for Bombay on the morning of the 8th instant.

The P and O S N Co's steamer Britannia, arrived at Suez from Colombo on the evening of the 7th instant.

The P and O Co's steamer Arabia, with the outward mails of the 3rd instant passed Suez at 10-30 p.m. on Wednesday the 8th instant.

The Austrian Lloyd's steamer Koerber, from Bombay, arrived at Aden on the morning of the 9th instant.

DAILY EXPORTS, JULY 9.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—46 bales wool, Ebje Shevji; 30 bales wool, Esmal Mahomed; 29 bales wool, T Chimandas; 45 bales wool, H K M Jaitha; 27 bales wool, M Ramjidas; 65 bales wool, D Wagjee; 100 bales cotton waste, Tayabjee and Co; 1,180 cwts cottonseed, L Dreyfus and Co; 6,300 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjee; 516 cwts myrabollams, Ebjee Oomersey; 40 bales wool, D Nagjee and Co; 24 bales wool, M Ramgopal.

FOR GLASGOW.

Castalia s—8 casks Indian condiments, M Poonjiajee and Sons.

FOR LONDON.

Peninsular s—1,900 cwts wheat, W and A Graham and Co; 45 cases bristles Nizamudin and Co; 1,080 cwts myrabollams, A Virajlal; 11 bales hides P E Boyce and Sons.

Caledonia s—42 lbs tortoise shell K N Meani and Co.

FOR MANCHESTER.

Castalia s—20 bales twist Mody and Co; 42 cases and 110 bales twist, Greaves Cotton and Co; 10 bales twist Sassoon J David and Co; 2 bales twist K Nixon and Co; 7 bales twist Framjee Sons Co.

FOR ALEXANDRIA.

D Balduino s—3,675 cwts teelseed Shaw Wallace and Co.

FOR NEW YORK.

Peninsular s—297 casks salted skins, H M Halim.

FOR HULL.

Ras Bera s—2,100 cwts myrabollams, Arjoon Khemjee.

FOR HAVRE.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—5,000 cwts rapeseed, Valkart Bros; 50 bales coir yarn, V Hurridas; 52 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 200 cwts mustardseed J Fachiri.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Axenfels s—1,000 cwts poppy seed, 200 cwts mustard seed Volkart Bros.

FOR ANTWERP.

Rydall Hall s—25 bales cotton, W Wolf and Sons; 170 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 150 bales cotton, (savri) N Peerbhoy; 100 bales hemp, T Purshotum and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Dco Balduino s—100 bales hemp, Ebjie Oomersey.

FOR HAMBURG.

Axenfels s—23 bales hides, Nizamudin and Co; 618 cwts myrabollams, Ebjie Oomersey; 1,050 cwts, myrabollams, A Khimjee; 94 cwts turmeric R Jeewandas and Co; 110 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—1,300 cwts castor seed, 1,000 cwts poppy seed, Ralli Bros.

FOR GENOA.

Ville-de-Tamatave s—100 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co; 525 cwts myrabollams, A Khimjie; 100 bales cotton. A Blascheck and Co; 2,400 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Delhi s—1,000 bales cotton, Volkart Bros; 2,500 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.
Bombay, 10th July.

1 Musketry—The range at Colaba will be available for practice on Saturday afternoon next.

2 Parade—There will be a parade for all Members in the Town Hall on Tuesday next the 14th instant at 6 p.m.

Dress—Plain clothes.

T. W. CUFFE, Major,
Commanding B. L. H.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LT.-COL. LOUIS P. RUSSELL, COMMANDING, B. V. A.
Bombay, 10th July.

459 RESIGNATION.

The following extract from Government Resolution is published for information.

. . . .

Bombay Castle, 25th June 1908.
Bombay Volunteer Artillery.

Major John James Marsland resigns his Commission with effect from the 12th June 1908.

. . . .

With reference to the above extract.

The Officer Commanding, wishes to place on record the great regret of the O C Officers and men of the Corps in losing through continual ill health, the valuable services of Major J J Marsland who has served in the Corps for the past 19th years.

The whole Corps hope soon to hear of his complete restoration to health.

R. W. R. PENNINGTON, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, COMMANDING.
Bombay, 10th July.

246.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant:—

To-day Friday 10th Inst.—"K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

Subject:—Physical Training without Arms.

247.—Rifle Meeting.—It is notified for information that the Programme of the Southern India Rifle Association has been received and can be seen at Head-Quarters. Entries close on the 25th instant.

248 Extract from Government Resolution, General Department, No 4354 dated Bombay Castle, 30th June 1908 is published for information:—

Bombay Volunteer Rifles.

Henry Francis Pengelly Hearson, Gentleman, to be 2nd Lieutenant to complete the establishment with effect from the 8th June 1908.

A. L. CARTWRIGHT, Capt.,
Adjt. B. V. R.

FOREIGN CABLE COMMUNICATION.

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

Great Britain.	Continent of Europe.	America.	Australia.	China.	Africa.
Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Teheran Perfect.	Via Brest Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Penang Perfect.	Via Aden Perfect.
Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Turkey Interrupted.	Via Valentia Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Amoor Perfect.	Via Cadiz Teneriffe Perfect.
Via Suez Perfect.	Via Suez Perfect.	Via Direct Cable Perfect.	......	Via Bhamo Perfect.	Via Lisbon Vincent Perfect.

Latest dates of Foreign Messages received at Bombay, from the United Kingdom during the 24 hours ending at 8 p. m. of the 9th July 1908.

(Difference in Longitude allowed for.)

Via	Latest Dates.			Time Occupied in Transmission.	
	D.	H.	M.	Hrs.	Mts.
Turkey ...	...	...	...	...	...
Teheran ...	9	12	10 p. m.	2	48
Suez	9	20	30 p. m.	0	29

NOTICES.

Turkish route interrupted beyond Bassora (8-7-08).
Moulmein route to Siam via Kanburi right (9-7-08).

THE London correspondent of the "Times of Ceylon" cabled on the 4th instant:—"The rubber market is firmer. Sellers are asking 4s. for fine Para. There have been small sales of biscuits and sheet plantation rubber up to 4s. 2 1-2d.; block at 4s. 4d. The total receipts at Para, including Peruvian, for the year ending the 30th June, was 36,910 tons, against 38,070 tons. The total visible supply is 4,634 tons, against 3,602 tons at the same time last year."

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines, or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTH.

MACKINTOSH—July 3, at Goombira, Dullabcherra, Sylhet, the wife of W. Mackintosh, of a son.

DEATHS.

CALDERWOOD—June 29, at Amballa Cantonment, Punjab, Ernestina, widow of the late Rev. W. Calderwood, M. A., A. P. Mission.

PELL—June 26, at Villupuram, Mildred, wife of Mr. G. V. Pell, Driver, S. I. Ry., aged 29.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Clare Road, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 947.

NOTICE
RE "CHIRETTONES."

The enormous demand for this Universal Tonic and Febrifuge has been most gratifying, but we much regret that we have been unable to execute hundreds of recent orders owing to the elaborate plant necessary for the production of this remedy, having been entirely destroyed in our recent fire. The small stock saved has been completely exhausted but we hope to be in a position to supply in the course of two months from this date, when the requisite machinery which has been telegraphed for will reach us.

We shall be pleased to register orders—which shall be promptly filled as soon as we are in a position to do so.

Kemp & Co Ltd.
THE CHEMISTS,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h., 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 8-39m., 7-58a.; Low water, 1-52m., 1-29a.

P. and O. steamer "Oriental," with English mails of the 26th ultimo, due to arrive at 6 a.m.

Football, the Harwood League, Cooperage, 6 p.m.

PHASES OF THE MOON.—July 14th, Full Moon, 3h. 17·9m. a.m.; July 20th, Last quarter, 5h. 31·7m. p. m.; July 28th, New Moon, 0h. 46·8m. p.m., July 2nd, in Apogee, 10h. a. m.; July 15th, in Perigee, 6h. p.m.; July 30th, in Apogee, 8h. p.m.

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Saturday, July 11.—Bombay Gymkhana Cricket matches: A Team vs. Parsi Gymkhana, home. B. Team vs. Jolly C. C., away. Sun rises, 6h. 8m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 9-35m., 8-59a. Low water, 2-38m., 3-28a.

Sunday, July 12.—4th Sunday after Trinity. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water 10-25m., 9-56a. Low water, 3-24m., 4-20a.

Monday, July 13.—Municipal Corporation, 3-39 p. m. Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court: The Tilak Sedition cases. Bombay Ice Manufacturing Company, Tamarind Lane, 4 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m; High water, 11-12m., 10-50a.; Low water, 4-10m., 5-10a.

Tuesday, July 14.—Third Criminal Sessions of the High Court. Sun rises, 6h. 9m.; Sun sets, 7h. 20m.; High water, 11-58m., 11-42a.; Low water, 4-56m., 4-59a.

Wednesday, July 15.—Municipal Standing Committee, 4-9 p. m. Bombay Gymkhana Mounted Sports, 5-30 p.m. Kemp and Co., annual meeting, Sassoon House, 4 p. m. Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company, Rampart Row, 2-30 p. m. Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation, Elphinstone Circle, 4-30 p. m. Sun rises, 6h. 10m. Sun sets, 7h. 20m. High water, 0-43a. Low water, 5-43m., 6-47a.

Thursday, July 16.—Sun rises, 6h. 10m.; Sun sets, 7h. 19m.; High water, 0-33m.; 1-27a. Low water, 6-31m., 7-35a.

CONCERT.—There will be a Concert followed by a Dance at the ex-Students' Union, Woodland Hall, to-night at 9-30 p. m. (S. T.). St. Mary's Band will be in attendance.

THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. D. A. Billimoria, residing at Station Terrace, Slater Road, has reported to the Police the theft of his bicycle, valued at Rs. 200, from under the staircase on the ground floor of the building.

ARRIVAL OF NATIVE CHIEFS.—His Highness the Maharana of Udeypore arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and has put up at the Great Western Hotel. His Highness was attended by four followers. The brother of H. H. the Maharaja of Mysore arrived in Bombay on Wednesday and has put up in a bungalow at Pedder Road.

CHARGE OF CHEATING.—Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Favel of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department charged one T. H. Durnford with cheating. It was alleged that the accused went to Watson's Annexe and ordered drinks; subsequently when a bill was presented to him he said he was a resident of the hotel. The accused was convicted and fined Rs. 30.

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Lt.-Colonel S. J. Sarjant, V. D., and officers, the String Band of the 1st Battalion, G.I.P. Ry. Vols., will play the following programme of music, under the direction of Mr. T. H. Maloy, Bandmaster, commencing at 6-15 p. m. to-day:—

March..............Constellation..............F Clarke
Overture...........Si J' Etais Roi...............Adam
Valse ....Wenner Mad'ln...............Ziehrer
Selection ....The Cherry Girl ....I Caryll
Serenade ....Lyrique (Melodie)...........E Elgar
Three Dances ...from Tom Jones,
No. 1 Morris No 2 Gavotte, No 3 } E German
Dance .... Jeg

MR. BURT returns from leave at the end of the month and takes over the Managership of the North-West Railway, Mr. Briscoe proceeding on six months' sick leave.

THE WEATHER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

The principal rainfall during the past 24 hours has been in Western India, Hyderabad (Sind), reporting 4 inches; Mount Abu, 5 inches; Deesa, three inches; and Bhuj, one inch. It has also been general in the Central Provinces and Deltaic Bengal, but only scattered in the United Provinces and the Punjab.

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

Just over half an inch of rain fell at Allahabad in the early hours of Thursday morning.

KARACHI, JULY 9.

Telegrams advise very beneficial rains throughout Sind and the Punjab generally, and so far, prospects for an average monsoon appear favourable.

To-day has been a typical monsoon day in Karachi, with short breaks now and again, it has been raining since 10 o'clock last night, and there is no sign of cessation.

The showers have been good soaking ones, and have made everything look fresh and bright once more, except the roads, which are running streams. It is hoped the rain will help to reduce the prices of foodstuffs, which have been very high for some months past.

QUETTA, JULY 9,

Heavy rain fell yesterday in Baluchistan and damage has been done in the Pishin and Sibi districts by floods. Quetta had only a slight shower, but the weather is still cloudy. Considerable rain has fallen at Sibi since the 2nd instant.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, July 9.

The area of relatively low pressure over Deesa, yesterday, has shifted to Sind, where the barometer is now the lowest. The depression in the Deltaic Bengal, has moved westward to the neighbourhood of Chaibassa. The Arabian Sea Monsoon is thus influenced by both these depressions, part of the current flowing over North-West India and part over the Central Provinces, into Chota Nagpur. This branch of the Monsoon being thus cut off from the United Provinces, the Bay current can only partially penetrate this area, with the result that only scattered falls of rain have occurred there.

The rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma and North-East India, excluding the Northern Districts, the Central Provinces, Gujarat and Sind, and local in the Punjab, South Rajputana and on the West Coast of the Peninsula. It has been heavy in parts of Deltaic Bengal, the neighbourhood of Mount Abu and Central Sind, but very light on the West Coast.

Clouds have decreased over the fields of the Arabian Sea current, except Gujarat and Sind.

The principal rainfall amounts are—Mergui, two inches; Tavoy, five inches; Barisal, Narayanganj and Berhampur, three inches; Jessore, two inches; Burdwan, six inches; Mymensingh and Hazaribagh, one and-a-half inches; Ranchi, one inch; Allahabad, half an inch; Lucknow, two inches; Sirsa and Lahore, three-quarters of an inch; Dera Ismail Khan, half an inch; Montgomery, one and a half inch; Multan, three inches; Hyderabad (Sind), four inches; Mount Abu, five inches; Deesa, three inches; Bhuj and Nizamabad, one inch.

The air continues damper and cooler than usual over the greater part of North-West India.

Forecast.—Nearly general rain is probable in Lower Burma, the Central Provinces, Sind and on the West Coast of the Peninsula, and local rain in North-East India, the East United Provinces, Gujarat and Central India; also a few falls in the Punjab, Rajputana and the Deccan.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the barometer at the Colaba observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32° F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) on the 9th July 1908 was 29·796 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 13 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder was 8 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of attached thermometer 80° F. will be 14 inches, and this will be higher and lower by ·01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of aneroid no temperature correction required. Should the hight of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of tide gauge be different from 47 feet, it will read higher of lower by ·01 inch for each 11 feet. The readings given above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 9TH JULY 1908.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Thursday, the 9th July, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Nearly general rain has fallen; Multan records 2·62 inches, Lahore 0·82 inch, Sirsa 0·78 inch and Delhi 0·11 inch. Skies are heavily overcast at Multan but are lightly or moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is in excess in the area of rainfall but equal to the average or in defect over the rest of the Punjab. Maximum temperature is below normal except in the eastern districts, but the minimum is generally normal. Winds are northerly at Multan and southerly or south-easterly at the other stations.

The United Provinces.—Allahabad reports 0·52 inch of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity and temperature are generally normal. Winds are northerly at Allahabad and southerly or south-westerly elsewhere.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi reports 0·35 inch of rain, Jacobabad 0·23 inch and Jaipur a light fall. Cloud has decreased in Rajputana and is only moderate now, but skies continue heavily clouded in Sind. The moisture in the air has decreased in Rajputana and is now normal over the whole division except at Jacobabad where an excess is shown. Maximum temperature is still below the average in south Rajputana; the minimum is normal nearly everywhere. Winds are westerly at Karachi and southerly to south-westerly elsewhere.

Gujerat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Rainfall has been widespread in Gujarat and Cutch and local in Kathiawar and West Central India; Deesa has had 3·48 inches, Ahmedabad 0·57 inch. Surat 0·58 inch, Indore 0·61 inch, Rajkot 2·20 inch and Bhuj 1·20 inches. Skies remain heavily clouded. Humidity has decreased slightly and is now in excess only at Deesa and Bhuj. Day temperature is low, the deficiency at Deesa being 14°, but night temperature is generally normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Central Provinces.—Rainfall has been general but much lighter, the largest amounts being Saugor 0·32 inch, Jubbulpore 0·22 inch, Hoshangabad 0·25 inch, Nagpur 0·38 inch and Chanda 0·24 inch. Skies are moderately clouded at Saugor, but continue heavily overcast over the rest of the division. The Moisture in the air has decreased and is now equal to the average everywhere. Temperature is normal except for a defect in the maximum at some stations. Winds are south-westerly or westerly.

The Konkan.—Karwar records 0·66 inch of rain and the other stations light falls. Skies are heavily clouded. Humidity and temperature are normal. Winds are south-westerly.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Hyderabad records 0·21 inch of rain, Nizamabad 0·98 inch and Belgaum 0·59 inch. Cloud has decreased in the Deccan and skies are now generally only moderately clouded. The air contains the usual amount of moisture. Maximum temperature is above normal at Hyderabad and Sholapur, but elsewhere it is normal; the minimum is equal to the average over the whole division. Winds are south-westerly.

General Remarks:—Rainfall has decreased considerably on the West Coast and in the Central Provinces with the exception of a few stations; it has extended into Sind and the Punjab.

Pressure is still relatively low over Kathiawar and Gujarat.

Nearly general rain is probable in Gujarat and the Central India West and Central Provinces; local rain Sind, Kathiawar and on the West Coast. A few falls may occur in the Deccan.

Erratum.—In yesterday's report in the last line of the Summary read "United Provinces" for "Central Provinces."

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, JULY 9.

Amritsar.—Weather unsettled. Cotton crop excellent.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton plants flourishing.

Mooltan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Crop prospects improving.

Delhi.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Cawnpore.—Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose.

Beawar.—Drought still continues. Cotton sowing making good progress. Foodgrains sowing has made fair progress.

Amraoti.—Rain general over district. Cotton plants flourishing.

Khamgaon.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Dhulia.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose. Cotton plants want fine weather.

Jalgaon.—Looks like rain. Sufficient rain fallen generally for agricultural purpose.

Broach.—Continues cloudy. Break needed generally.

Viramgam.—Showery. Has every appearance of a continued fall.

Wadhwan.—Sufficient rain fallen generally. Continues cloudy. Cotton sowing making good progress. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory.

Dholera.—Dry here, but raining in the surrounding districts.

Bhavnagar.—Looks like clearing up. Cotton sowing making good progress.

Barsi.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Sholapur.—Cloudy, but no rain. Rain much needed generally.

Hubli.—Cloudy, but no rain.

Bellary.—Cloudy, but no rain. Food-grains sowing backward.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	35·73	33·83	31·95	27·19
Thursday, 9th July 1908 ...	0·71	0·30	0·14	0·07
Total ...	36·44	34·13	32·09	27·26
Up to same date last year...	32·38	30·15	34·41	37·00

CUMBALLA HILL.

MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
July 9.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1906.	Corpdg Total. 1907.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.
Cumballa Hill...	0·17	33·46	12·53	30·53

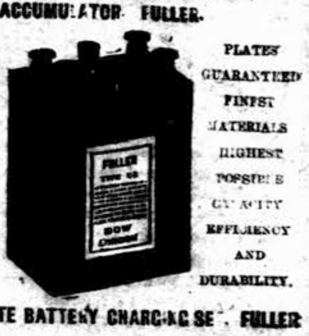
METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Appended in Thursday's report of the Meteorological Reporter for Western India based on observations taken at 8 o'clock.

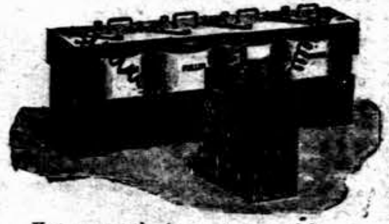
Names of Stations.	Maximum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Minimum temperature during the past 24 hours.	Rainfall past 24 hours.	Rainfall since 1st June to date.
Bushire	...	...	...	0·00
Jask	94·8	86·3	...	0·00
Muskat	...	...	...	0·00
Multan	92·8	78·0	2·62	2·64
Rawalpindi	90·4	74·1	0·05	1·94
Lahore	89·9	77·2	0·82	3·76
Sirsa	95·3	80·6	0·75	4·22
Ambala	98·0	83·0	...	1·28
Delhi	94·7	80·2	0·16	0·70
Agra	93·5	80·0	...	4·02
Mainpuri	97·3	?	...	0·77
Jhansi	90·0	78·5	...	4·13
Cawnpore	93·9	82·0	...	4·09
Allahabad	94·6	75·0	0·52	2·12
Jacobabad	105·1	80·3	0·23	0·35
Karachi	89·5	78·0	0·35	0·38
Ajmer	84·9	76·2	...	7·16
Jaipur	91·2	76·1	0·06	4·23
Kotah	89·5	79·6	...	5·77
Bhuj	81·1	74·0	1·20	2·35
Dwarka	84·3	81·7	0·02	1·09
Veraval	83·7	81·3	0·03	6·61
Rajkot	84·9	77·2	0·20	6·36
Bhavnagar Para	86·0	79·0	0·04	5·53
Surat	84·0	76·1	0·58	27·43
Ahmedabad	83·6	77·7	0·57	9·12
Deesa	80·3	73·4	3·48	18·03
Neemuch	83·0	74·2	...	4·73
Indore	81·1	71·6	0·61	9·03
Jubbulpore	85·5	74·8	0·22	12·58
Saugor	81·1	73·0	0·32	8·27
Hoshangabad	87·6	74·4	0·25	8·11
Khandwa	87·2	75·1	0·13	7·85
Akola	91·7	75·1	...	12·51
Amraoti	88·3	74·3	0·12	12·31
Nagpur	82·6	73·1	0·38	16·81
Chanda	90·0	74·0	0·24	14·08
Raipur	82·7	73·6	0·19	15·17
Bombay	85·1	78·9	0·07	27·26
Ratnagiri	85·3	78·9	0·09	33·19
Mormugao	...	...	...	...
Karwar	84·3	?	0·66	44·66
Malegaon	88·4	72·1	...	5·82
Ahmednagar	87·4	71·0	...	3·37
Poona	83·0	71·3	0·04	3·05
Sholapur	94·8	72·4	...	2·56
Bijapur	87·7	71·2	...	1·93
Belgaum	73·3	68·1	0·59	15·42
Aurangabad	88·2	69·7	...	...
Nizamabad (Indur)	90·9	74·2	0·98	9·00
Hyderabad	95·3	71·2	0·21	6·09
Mangalore	83·7	75·4	0·15	49·44
Calicut	83·6	75·1	0·14	39·20
Cochin	86·2	77·3	0·26	25·55
Colombo	87·5	79·0	...	4·31
Masulipatam	94·3	80·1	...	3·23
Bellary	92·0	75·3	...	0·92
Cuddapah	98·7	77·1	0·24	1·10
Madras	99·5	80·5	...	0·54
Bangalore	81·8	65·8	...	1·67
Coimbatore	87·9	70·8	...	0·41
Trichinopoly	99·6	78·8	...	2·97
Negapatam	99·4	80·5	...	2·57

H. MAYSTON,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

A. B. C. GUIDE TO MOTORISTS.
ACCUMULATOR. FULLER.


NON-CORRODING GREASE-CUP TERMINALS SPLENDID FINISH.
PLATES GUARANTEED FINEST MATERIALS HIGHEST POSSIBLE CAPACITY EFFICIENCY AND DURABILITY.
FULLER
BOW

BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING SET. FULLER



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new sets introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat." The Motor

PATENT HIGH SPEED COIL FULLER.

"Trembler and Non-Trembler Midget and Mite."
"A triumph of Electrical skill, and its effects must be seen to be believed." The Motor.
20,000 SPARKS PER MINUTE.

Fuller Magnetos. High Tension Standard and Self Starting Models. Made Five World's Records.

"Your Magneto is all that can possibly be desired. It could not have run better than when I established five new records on Brooklands Track on Tuesday last, the 10th inst." Dec. 13th, 1907.

(Signed) W. T. CLIFFORD-EARP.

The Winning Boat was fitted with Fuller's self-starting Magneto.

119, Three Colt Street, Lime House,
Sept. 17th, 1907.

Dear Sirs,

British Motor Boat Club Regatta, Sept. 14th, 1907, cabin cruiser K. L. won 15 mile handicap.

The Magneto ran exceedingly well, and we certainly, shall recommend it to all buyers of our engines.

We are, yours faithfully,
(Signed) KING & Co.

Fuller Leclanche Combination Dry Battery, Test Lamps, Switches and Volt Meters, Wire and all electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON'S SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA.

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

MESSRS. MILLER & Co.,
UNDERTAKERS & SCULPTORS,
PAREL ROAD, opposite Messrs. Richardson and Cruddas, BYCULLA,
TELEPHONE No. 1081.

Oak, Elm, Pine and Teak Wood Coffins, English-made.—Wreaths, Crosses in Domes in varieties, from Rs. 4 upwards, per s.s. *Persia*.

Funeral charges moderate to suit all classes.—Calls attended day and night.

Rowland's
Macassar
Oil
FOR THE HAIR

Is the Best Preparation you can use.

WHY?

BECAUSE without it the Hair becomes dry, thin, and brittle, and this is the nearest approach to the natural oil in the Hair, the loss of which causes baldness.

BECAUSE you must keep the Hair well nourished and not too dry, or you will soon lose it.

Ladies require it to keep the Hair soft and silky.

Men require it to prevent baldness.

Children require it to lay the foundation of a Luxuriant Growth.

Of Stores, Chemists, and
ROWLANDS, 67, Hatton Garden.
Sizes, 3/6, 7/-, 10/6.
Sold in a Golden Colour for Fair Hair

KEATING'S
WORM
TABLETS.

Proprietor, THOMAS KEATING London.

HYDRAULIC PRESSES

EDWIN MILLS &

CONTEMPORARY OPINION.

BARON VON HUBNER ON INDIA.

The "Englishman":—The rede lecture at Cambridge was delivered in the Senate-house on the 13th June by Sir Ernest Satow, LL. D., formerly British Minister in Peking, who took for his subject the diplomatic career of the late Baron von Hubner, who was Austrian Ambassador in Paris between 1849 and 1859. With the details of that career we are not concerned, as they have no reference to India. But the mention of Baron von Hubner, calls to mind his book "Through the British Empire" 2 vols. 1886, in which he recorded his impressions of a very remarkable journey, through a large part of the world, including India. The work is not altogether forgotten, but it may never have come to the notice of many of our readers. It contained the observations of an intelligent and experienced critic. Most of what he wrote on India is as true at the present day as when he wrote. Of the men engaged in the practical work of Government, the Civil Service, the Baron wrote :—"I have met everywhere men devoted to their service, working from morning till evening and finding time notwithstanding the multiplicity of their daily labours, to occupy themselves with literature and serious studies. India is governed bureaucratically ; but this bureaucracy differs in more than one respect from ours in Europe. To the public servant in Europe one day is like another ; some great revolution, some European war is needed to disturb the placid monotony of his existence. In India it is not so. The variety of his duties enlarges and fashions the mind of the Anglo-Indian official ; and the dangers to which he is ordinarily exposed serve to strengthen and give energy to his character. He learns to take large views and to work at his desk while the ground is trembling beneath his feet. I do not think I am guilty of exaggeration in declaring that there is not a bureaucracy in the world better educated, better trained to business more thoroughly stamped with the gravities which make a statesman ; and, what none will dispute, more pure and upright than that which administers the Government of India." Later, he wrote, of the trust reposed in Englishmen everywhere :—"If proof were needed to show how deeply rooted among the populations is English prestige, I would quote the fact that throughout the peninsula the native prefers in civil and still more in criminal cases, to be tried by an English judge. It would be impossible, I think, to render a more flattering testimony to British rule." Of the native press, which even in 1886 was regarded as being full of sedition, he wrote, as follows :—"Is there any public opinion in India ? It is declared that there is none. And yet people agree in saying that the natives who have been educated in the State Colleges have become singularly importunate of late years, that they are beginning to adopt a high tone, and that they take especial delight in criticising the acts of the Government who, unwisely as it seems to me, encourage if not proke such criticism. These Baboos and their newspapers, I am told, would only become dangerous at a crisis ; and by a crisis is understood a disastrous European war. But the life of nations, like that of individuals, is nothing but a series of successes and reverses. Looked at from this point of view, the Babu is not such an insignificant being as he appears to be considered." He clearly saw that the safety valve theory was not a sufficient justification for the liberty of expression conceded to the vernacular press as he saw it. It would be easy to quote more that the Baron said on the prosperity of India as he saw it, a prosperity which has certainly not diminished. He summed up that British India presented a spectacle unparalleled in the history of the world, and he enumerated its features—adding ; "And what has wrought all these miracles ? The wisdom and the courage of a few directing statesmen, the bravery and the discipline of an army composed of a small number of Englishmen and a large number of Natives, led by heroes ; and lastly, and I will venture to say principally, the devotion, the intelligence, the courage, the perseverance, and the skill, combined with an integrity proof against all temptation; of a handful of officials and magistrates who govern and administer the Indian Empire." Such was the testimony of an Austrian diplomatist to what he saw. How would Baron von Hubner have written if he had seen the condition to which India has been allowed to drift under circumstances with which we are all too familiar.

THE JAMALPUR CASE.

The "Statesman":—The comments of the "Pioneer" upon the judgment of Mr. Justice Fletcher in the Jamalpur search case seem to us so thoroughly mischievous as to call for some protest. The insinuation is that the learned Judge strained the law in order to be able to pronounce a decree against Mr. Clarke, the District Magistrate. Why he should have gone out of his way to disregard the equities of the case is not explained. We are left to conjecture whether he was seeking personal popularity, or whether he saw or thought he saw an opportunity for restoring public confidence in the High Court, or whether he was merely eccentric. The nearest approach to a theory to account for the straining of the law of which Mr. Justice Fletcher is alleged to have been guilty is the allegation that "the only policy favoured in certain quarters at present is to tie the Magistrate down both by leg and arm." The authorities, according to this view, wished to make an example of a Magistrate—to throw a Magistrate to the wolves as it were—and the learned Judge in an obliging fashion fell in with the requirements of the Local Government. At any rate, "the ordinary unimaginative being who has troubled to read Mr. Fletcher's judgment will probably have been conscious of a feeling that the learned Judge made the most of the strict letter of the law in regard to Mr. Clarke's omission to record his reasons in writing, as provided by the Arms Act. Mr. Clarke, it is true, seems to have allowed his zeal to out run his discretion, but he was admittedly acting "in good faith, and the circumstances were such that he might perhaps have been excused the homily from the Bench to which he was subjected." With regard to the good taste or propriety of the insinuation contained in this paragraph we need say little. We are convinced that no man who values the decencies of public life will fail to resent this uncalled-for aspersion on Mr. Justice Fletcher, the more so as this precedent set by an Anglo-Indian journal will be utilised in time to come as a pretext for attacking some Judge who decides in favour of a Magistrate instead of against him. The essential point, however, is the ground on which the decision of Mr. Justice Fletcher is impugned, namely, that he made the most of the strict letter of the law. By this is meant that he exaggerated the importance of a formality on which the law insists but from the observance of which Mr. Clarke might surely have been exempted. We cannot, however, admit that the recording of reasons prior to a search is in any sense a technical triviality. It is a reminder to the Magistrate that he is about to enter upon a serious invasion of private rights and a caution that this invasion should not be carried out without tangible grounds such as admit of being recorded beforehand. So admirably calculated to induce prudent action is this proviso that we are disposed to think that Mr. Clarke would not have cared to undertake the search if he had endeavoured beforehand to define his reasons for that proceeding. The law in this matter is in fact no technicality but a practical safeguard based on a principle of human nature. Mr. Clarke chose to ignore the warning, and from that moment he became involved in proceedings which he could not justify. Three searches of "cutcherries" and the search of a Hindu temple having proved fruitless, the Magistrate, instead of having his suspicions aroused to the likelihood that the police were misleading him with a false rumour, ordered a fifth search, which was conducted with even less regard for private rights than its predecessors. The whole affair is a striking instance of one illegality leading to another, and Mr. Justice Fletcher was amply vindicated in taking a serious view of the omission to record reasons in writing by the description of the sequel of that omission, the broken door, the battered boxes, and the private papers scattered over the floor of the "cutcherry." But ever if these results had not followed, we demur altogether to the proposition that "a Magistrate who is worthy of his charge might surely be allowed a certain discretion without undue harm resulting." We see no reason why a Magistrate more than anyone else should be free to pick and choose what part of the law he will obey and what he will set aside. Such discretion may be tolerable in a comparatively primitive state of society, but it is an anachronism in most parts of India at the present day. Whether the Local Gouernment recognise this fact may be doubted. Our suspicion is that far from being pleased with Mr. Justice Fletcher's judgment, Mr. Clarke's superiors will not allow that over-zealous officer to profit by his experience in the High Court, and we trust that some member of the Eastern Bengal Legislative Council will obtain an answer to the pertinent question of our correspondent, "A Plain Man"—"Who paid the damages ?"

LORD CURZON'S ATTACK.

The "Pioneer":—Lord Curzon has brought forward his much-advertised motion in the House of Lords, and has had the satisfaction of delivering himself of yet another tremendous oration. The performance on this occasion appears to have been more than usually successful. It has roused our philosopher Secretary of State to something more than merely philosophic warmth ; it has provoked disclaimers from Lord Curzon's own side of the House, from Lord Midleton who rose to deny that he had sent (as Mr. Brodrick) any telegram as a sop to Lord Curzon's feelings and from the former "*locum tenens*" who declined to be held responsible for any of the then incumbent's acts. It was characteristic of Lord Curzon that he should have treated the Peers to lengthy personal explanations in what was meant to be a statesmanlike review of the Indian situation ; it was also characteristic of him that he should have been oblivious of the toes upon which he was treading. An Irish Peer who is out of office has not ; of course, the same opportunities of exercising his lungs as an Indian Viceroy, and in his impatience at his enforced silence Lord Curzon appears to have seen nothing incongruous in converting their lordships for the nonce into an assembly of amateurs listening to words of wisdom from the Council chamber throne. His review of the Indian situation was certainly comprehensive. It included apparently both the acts of his own Viceroyalty and the acts of his successor ; it dwelt lightly on some of the problems his lordship had placed on the anvil; it touched upon the frontier questions which his lordship had, of course, discovered and straightened out ; and it spoke of the glories that had departed with his departure and of the evils that had cropped up since. Lord Morley had no difficulty in meeting an attack of this sort. He more than merely hinted at the egotism which had induced Lord Curzon to ascend the rostrum and lecture all concerned in the Government of India for their folly and supineness. He soundly rated the ex-Viceroy for his indiscreet references to frontier matters and for his unfortunate partisanship of Sir Bampfylde Fuller. There may be many passages in the Secretary of State's speech suggestive of somewhat thin special pleading, but there can be no doubt that Lord Morley of Blackburn felt his way extremely quickly to the weak points in his opponent's armour and that he hit back considerably harder than he was hit. The discussion started by Lord Curzon has provided its sensations, but it is not likely to lead to any useful results. Not that there was no case for the indictment. There was a good deal to be said against the democratic "simpletons" whose questions amuse Lord Morley, but whose activities, one may agree with Lord Cromer, are assuredly in need of some restraint. Much eloquence too might have been expended on a policy that seeks to add another storey to a house to a house while the workmen are busy pulling about the foundations. There is a difference too between "martial law and no damned nonsense" and the "plenty of nonsense and no damned law" to which we appear to be drifting. But the debate raised by Lord Curzon was foredoomed to failure merely because it was Lord Curzon who raised the debate.

THE DAYLIGHT BALL.

The "Indian Daily News":—In spite of the adverse opinions of the stock exchange, the Astronomer Royal and Gas Company employes, the Daylight Saving Committee has expressed its approval of the curious scheme to give the people of Great Britain more daylight in their working hours by altering the clocks. The English press, we notice, treat the whole affair as Utopian and impracticable. Certainly on first appearance it wears a bizarre air, but it has a good deal of sound sense to support it, and the evidence at the enquiry showed that there is a very considerable body of influential opinion in support of it in the Three Kingdoms. The problem is to get people out of doors earlier in the summer months than they do at present. The hours of labour are fixed as a compromise between summer and winter, with the result that the householder has to bestir himself in the dark during December, while he wastes a good deal of the daylight in bed during July. The elementary road to reform would be for business to have two sets of hours, a late one for winter and an early one for summer. This is a course of obviously simplicity ; but it overlooks the important psychological fact that the average man who commences work at ten o'clock in the dark days will feel constantly aggrieved at comming to work at nine o'clock in the bright ones, and the time for commencing will continually tend to slip forward to ten o'clock. About a year ago, however, it occurred to a hitherto obscure genius that the difficulty could be got over by "diddling" the public with their own consent. An alteration of the clocks would still permit people to commence their labours at clock-time ten o'clock, while the suntime was considerably earlier. The idea is a magnificent one since it makes ingenious allowance for an important foible of human nature. And it speaks well for the growing intelligence of our legislators and people at home that the idea was not swamped in ridicule. The public appear quickly to have grasped the merits of the idea in spite of its originality, and it is possible that the experiment will now be made in spite of the cold water, which the hose pipes of the press are at present gently directing towards it. The plan will certainly give an extra hour's recreation on summer evenings, and Sir Conan Doyle is by no means unduly extravagant in forecasting beneficial results to the health and physique of the next generation. But will it ever pass through the Houses of Parliament? That remains to be seen.

BEAUTY AND HYGIENE.

FOR Health, Beauty and Luxury, use the "ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP", which Lady Constance Howard writes,—"Is pleasant to use and whitens and softens the Skin" Also Testimonials from Countess Bathurst, Lady White, Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Dorothy, Nevill and many others. Delicately perfumed. Warning:—When buying the "Albion Milk and Sulphur Soap" see that the Name and Figure head of "Albion" are on the wrapper. Sold by Chemists, Grocery, etc.

THE BOMBAY SEASON REPORT.

Good Effects of the Monsoon.

The Bombay Season Reports for the week ending 7th July give the following details :—

KARACHI.

No rain during week at Karachi, in the district maximum 1 inch 26 cents at Kohistan, minimum 10 cents at Sujaval ; for season in the district maximum 1 inch 38 cents at Kohistan, minimum 10 cents at Sujaval. More rain still needed in parts of Karachi and Tatta talukas. Recent rain and rise in the river has somewhat improved the situation and partly saved withering seedlings.

AHMEDABAD.

Rain during week 2 inches 51 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 3 inches 51 cents at Dholka, minimum 20 cents at Gogha ; for season 4 inches 51 cents at Ahmedabad, in the district maximum 6 inches 91 cents at Modasa, minimum 43 cents at Gogha. Rainfall general. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in parts of Viramgam taluka. Sowing of bajri and jowari in progress in parts of Viramgam taluka, of bajri and rice in Parantij taluka, of bajri, jowari and rice in parts of Dholka and Daskroi talukas, of bajri, jowari and cotton in Sanand taluka and of bajri, jowari and maize in Modasa petha. Fodder and pasturage adequate. Agricultural stock sufficient and in good condition. Drinking water-supply adequate. Supply of water in irrigation wells adequate and in irrigation tanks sufficient in a few talukas.

PANCH MAHALS.

Rain during week 2 inches 42 cents at Godhra, in the district minimum 1 inch 77 cents at Kalol; for season 5 inches 90 cents at Godhra, minimum 4 inches 31 cents at Kalol. Rainfall general and seasonable throughout the district. Kharif operations in progress. Sowing of maize in progress in parts of eastern mahals and of rice, bajri and cotton in western mahals. Germinated seedlings in good condition. Fodder-supply good and sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Drinking water-supply sufficient in western mahals, and scarcity which was felt in eastern mahals removed by rain.

BROACH.

Rain during week 4 inches 18 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 5 inches 60 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 2 inches 8 cents at Jambusar; for season 8 inches 40 cents at Broach, in the district maximum 9 inches 84 cents at Anklesvar, minimum 2 inches 41 cents at Jambusar. Rainfall opportune, seasonable and sufficient for sowing operations to be started. Sowing of kharif crops commenced in Jambusar, Vagra and A'mod talukas and is being pushed on in Anklesvar and Broach talukas where more rain has fallen. Short break is necessary for this purpose in Hansot petha. Supply of fodder and drinking water sufficient. No irrigation.

SURAT.

Rain during week 11 inches 73 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 17 inches 74 cents at Pardi minimum 4 inches 60 cents at Mandvi, 9 inches 58 cents at Dharampur, 2 inches 67 cents at Bansda, 8 inches 81 cents at Sachin ; for season 13 inches 85 cents at Surat, in the district maximum 19 inches 98 cents at Pardi, minimum 11 inches 26 cents at Jalalpur, 14 inches 12 cents at Dharampur, 8 inches 9 cents at Bansda, 11 inches 6 cents at Sachin. Rainfall general and sufficient and unusually heavy at Surat. Sowing of cotton and other kharif crops in progress throughout the district and Native States. Transplantation of rice commenced in Pardi, Bulsar, Chikli, Bardoli and Mandovi talukas and Valod petha. Standing sugarcane and seedlings in good condition except in Chorasi taluka where excessive rain might prove injurious to cotton and jowari. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition. Drinking water and water in irrigation wells sufficient. Irrigation tanks being filled.

KOLABA.

Rain during week 15 inches 90 cents at Alibag in the district maximum 20 inches 97 cents at Pen, minimum 8 inches 49 cents at Karjat ; for season 30 inches 20 cents at Alibag, in the district maximum 33 inches 62 cents at Mahad, minimum 16 inches 92 cents at Khalapur. Rainfall good and general. Transplantation commenced. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition. Supply of fodder and water sufficient. Wages normal.

RATNAGIRI.

Rain during week 10 inches 58 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 23 inches 62 cents at Dapoli ; for season 23 inches 81 cents at Ratnagiri, in the district maximum 41 inches 25 cents at Dapoli, minimum 21 inches 72 cents at Malvan. Rainfall General and beneficial throughout the district. Transplantation commenced. Germination satisfactory. Prospects good. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock generally in good condition.

KANARA.

Rain during week 9 inches 59 cents at Karwar, in the district maximum 18 inches 87 cents at Bhatkal minimum 3 inches 98 cents at Haliyal; for season 42 inches 50 cents at Karwar in the district maximum 41 inches 39 cents at Ankola, minimum 5 inche 83 cents at Haliyal. Rainfall general and beneficial but more rain needed in Haliyal and Siddapur talukas and Supa petha. Garden and sugarcane crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues. Transplantation and weeding commenced. Area sown normal. Foddersupply and agricultural stock generally sufficient. Drinking water-supply adequate.

EAST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 5 inches 95 cents at Jalgaon in the district maximum 5 inches 70 cents at Raver, minimum 1 inch 57 cents at Challisgaon; for season, 10 inches 81 cents at Jalgaon, in the district maximum 11 inches 23 cents at Pachora, minimum 4 inches 34 cents at Amalner. Rainfall sufficient everywhere. Break required in some places. Sowing of cotton nearly completed, and of jowari and bajri in progress. Cotton crop in good condition. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Amalner and Yaval talukas. Fodder very dear. Agricultural stock in fair condition. Supply of drinking water sufficient for the present.

WEST KHANDESH.

Rain during week 3 inches 80 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 3 inches 64 cents at Shirpur, minimum 25 cents at Sakri ; for season 8 inches 52 cents at Dhulia, in the district maximum 4 inches 50 cents at Shahada, minimum 1 inch 64 cents at Sakri. Rain still insufficient in every taluka and much below the average except in Dhulia taluka. Sowing of kharif crops in progress everywhere except in Sakri taluka where it is in progress in parts. Fodder-supply and agricultural stock sufficient. Green grass now available for cattle. Water-suply for drinking purposes sufficient. Water for irrigation still insufficient.

NASIK.

Rain during week 37 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 9 inches 5 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 14 cents at Yeola; for season 3 inches 40 cents at Nasik, in the district maximum 20 inches 72 cents at Igatpuri, minimum 81 cents at Sinnar. Rain insufficient throughout the district except in Igatpuri and Peint talukas where it is sufficient for the present. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation. Sowing of rice and other crops commenced in Igatpuri taluka. Sowing of minor crops commenced in Yeola taluka. Sowing of cotton and til commenced in Baglan, Malegaon and Nandgaon talukas. Sowing retarded for want of rain in Nasik Niphad and Chandor talukas. Fodder-supply insufficient everywhere exept in Nasik and Igatpuri talukas. Green grass available in Peint taluka. Agricultural stock generally in fair condition except in Sinnar and Malegaon talukas. Drinking water-supply sufficient, except in Sinnar taluka. Water for irrigation generally deficient. Stocks of grain sufficient, but prices risen.

AHMEDNAGAR.

Rain during week 36 cents at Nagar; in the district maximum 49 cents at Shevgaon, minimum 2 cents, at Karjat. Sowing of hill-millets, cotton and minor crops in progress in places where there is sufficient moisture. Sowing retarted for want of rain. Fodder sufficient for the present but getting dear. Supply of water insufficient in parts of Shrigonda, Jamkhed, Rahuri and Sangamner talukas. Agricultural stock generally insufficient.

POONA.

Rain during week 1 inch 1 cent at Poona, in the district maximum 3 inches 31 cents at Paud, none at Indapur ; for season 3 inches 20 cents at Poona, in the district maximum 7 inches 1 cent at Paud, minimum 1 inch 12 cents at Sirur. Rainfall sufficient for the present in the Maval portion of the district except in Junnar taluka, and more rain needed in the "deshi" portion. Sowing of rice and other crops and preparation of lands for transplantation in progress in the Maval portion of the district, and showing retarded for want of sufficient rain elsewhere except in Purandhar taluka. Fodder-supply sufficient except in Khed, Junnar and Indapur talukas. Agricultural stock in good condition but insufficient in Maval, Bhimtardi and Indapur talukas. Drinking water-supply adequate. Water-supply deficient in irrigation wells and channels. Prices of food-grains stationary.

SHOLAPUR.

Rain during week 1 inch 29 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 55 cents at Pandharpur, minimum 9 cents at Malsiras ; for season 2 inches 56 cents at Sholapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 39 cents at Barsi, minimum 1 inch 6 cents at Sangola. Rainfall deficient throughout the district. More rain urgently needed. Standing garden and irrigated crops in good condition except in Sangola taluka where they are withering. Lands are ready for khariff sowing which has been started in parts of Barsi, Karmala and Sangola talukas in spite of insufficient moisture. Supply of fodder adequate. Agricultural stock in fair condition, but the number is generally insufficient. Supply of water for drinking and for irrigation purposes not yet good although it has improved a little in Barsi Taluka.

SATARA.

Rain during week 4 inches 71 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 11 inches 58 cents at Javli, minimum 44 cents at Khanapur; for season 7 inches 62 cents at Satara, in the district maximum 15 inches 74 cents at Javli, minimum 1 inch 30 cents at Khatav. More rain needed for kharif sowing in Wai, Khanapur, Man, Khatav and Tasgaon talukas and Khandala petha and parts of Phaltan and Aundh States ; elsewhere rainfall general and kharif sowing commenced. Water-supply adequate. Stocks of grain sufficient. Agricultural stock insufficient in Khanapur and Khatav talukas.

BIJAPUR.

Rain during week 19 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 1 inch 37 cents at Indi, minimum 10 cents at Badami, 39 cents at Jath; for season 2 inches 12 cents at Bijapur, in the district maximum 4 inches 40 cents at Bilgi, minimum 1 inch 13 cents at Hungund. Kharif sowing retarded for want of rain. Fooder-supply sufficient except in parts of Jath and Daphlapur States. Agricultural steck sufficient. Cattle in good condition except in parts of Bagevadi and Bagalkot talukas. Water-supply sufficient except in parts of Indi, Badami, Bagalkot and Bijapur talukas. Irrigation tanks dried up. Stocks of grain sufficient.

BELGAUM.

Rain during week 5 inches 70 cents at Belgaum, in the district maximum 31 inches 13 cents at Chandgad, minimum 57 cents at A'thni ; for season 10 inches 78 cents at Belgaum, in the dirtrict maximum 23 inches 62 cents at Chandgad, minimum 1 inches 82 cents at A'thni. Rain insufficient in A'thni taluka and in black soil in Gokak, Parasgad and Sampgaon talukas and Murgod petha. Sugarcane and rice crops in good condition. Kharif sowing continues everywhere except in black soil. Weeding in progress. Fodder-supply sufficient. Drinking water adequate. Water for irrigation adequate.

DHARWAR.

Rain during week 1 inch 82 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 3 inches 7 cents at Shiggon, minimum 24 cents at Ranebennur ; for season 3 iches 75 cents at Dharwar, in the district maximum 7 inches 85 cents at Shiggaon, minium 1 inch 8 cents at Nargund. Rainfall useful for sowing purposes. More rain badly needed in some parts. Lands being prepared for kharif cultivation in seven talukas. Sowing of rice continues in parts, of eight talukas and of early jowarie in two talukas. Supply of fodder sufficient. Agricultural stock adequate and in good condition.

KATHIAWAR.

Rain during week 3 inches 15 cents at Rajkot in the Agency maximum 6 inches 17 cents at Junagadh, minimum 3 cents at Ranpur; for season 6 inches 51 cents at Rajkot, in the Agency maximum 9 inches 44 cents at Vadia, minimum 10 cents at Vanod. Sowing in progress in Jhalavad Gohilwad, Sorath and Halar. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Agricultural stock adequate and in good candition except in some parts of Sorath. Water in irrigation tanks and wells insufficient in Palitana. Songadh and Sudamda.

BARODA.

Rain during week 2 inches 2 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 5 inches 23 cents at Navasari, minimum 8 cents at Amreli ; for season 3 inches 36 cents at Baroda, in the State maximum 11 inches 38 cents at Navsari, minimum 1 inch 5 cents at Amreli. Rainfall insufficient in Okhamandal and Bet. Preparation of lands for kharif cultivation in progress in Patan and Okhamandal. Sowing of bajri continues in parts of Baroda and Kadi divisions, of rice in Gandevi and Vaghodia and of cotton in Palsana, Dabhoi and Tilakwada mahals. Supply of fodder deficient in some parts. Agricultural stock in good condition. Water-supply deficient in Vaghodia, Siswa and Kadi mahals.

PALANPUR.

Rain during week 4 inches 9 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 2 inches 70 cents at Tharad, minimum 50 cents at Vao; for season 4 inches 85 cents at Palanpur, in the Agency maximum 3 inches 25 cents at Santalpur, minimum 52 cents at Vao. Harvesting of summer crops completed. Lands being prepared for kharif crops. Supply of fodder and drinking water adequate. Supply of water for irrigation sufficient. Agricultural stock in good condition and sufficient. Stocks of grain sufficient

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

Bombay "Government Gazette," July 9.

Mr Ladbabhai Harji, First Grade Deputy Assistant Political Agent, Palanpur is invested with summary powers under section 260 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Mr Govind Narayan Kelkar, Acting First Class Subordinate Judge of Karwar, within the local limits of the ordinary jurisdiction of the First Class Subordinate Judge's Court of Karwar is investd with the jurisdiction of a Judge of a Court of Small Causes for the trial of suits cognizable by such Court up to the amount of Rs. 500.

Mr Sayaji Shivaji Poredi, Huzur Deputy Collector and Magistrate of the Second Class in the District of West Khandesh is invested with power to commit for trial and power to make order as to first offenders.

Mr Ali Muhammad Hasan Ali Akhund, B A, L L B to act as Assistant Judge and Sessions Judge Hyderabad, vice Mr C V Vernon, I C S, pending further orders.

Mr Lalchand Naniktam Advani, Honorary Assistant Engineer, is permitted to retire from the service with effect from 1st April.

Mr D R Sataravala, B A, L C E, Executive Engineer, Third Grade, temporary rank, is granted three months' privilege leave with effect from the 1st July or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr Ali Akbar, M Inst C E, Superintending Engineer is granted privilege leave for three months combined with furlough for six months from the 17th July or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. Mangeshrao Venkatdasappa Nilekani, a Conciliator in the Kanara District, is invested with the power described in section 40 of Act XVII of 1879, as amended by section 8 of Act XXIII of 1886, with effect from the 25th July.

Mr. Virangouda Lingangouda Patil, residing at Bablshwar, is appointed, with effect from the 16th July to be a Concilator under the Dekkan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Bijapur Taluka in the Bijapur District, and Mr. Bapuji Govind, Kulkarni, residing at the same place is appointed, with effect from the same date, to be a Village Munsif under the Act for the town of Bableshwar in the Bijapur Taluka of the said district.

Mr. Narsinh Ramchandra Mule, residing at Barsi, is appointed, with effect from the 16 July to be a Conciliator under the Dekkhan Agriculturists' Relief Act, 1879, within the limits of the Barsi Taluka in the Sholapur District vice Mr. Yeshwant Bhagwant deceased.

Mr. Dattatraya Gangadhar Hanebarahatti to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Mahadev Narayan Phatak to practise as a Pleader in the Thana District.

Mr. Demodar Sakharam Gupte, B.A., LL-B., to practise as a pleader in the Nasik District.

Mangesh Row to practise as a Pleader in the Kanara District.

Mr. Sitaram Appaji Upadhye to practise as a Pleader in the Belgaum District.

Mr. Vasudev Keshav Mantri to practise as a Pleader in the Satara District.

Mr. Laxman Sakharam Potnis, Extra Head Karkun, taluka Patan, acted as Mamlatdar of that taluka from the 3rd to 15th April both days inclusive, being the period intervening between the departure of Mr. Hari Moreshware Bhide and the arrival of Mr. I. B. Shaikh.

Mr. G. V. Jadhav to be Clerk of the Court, First Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Thana, vice Mr. K. B. Vaidya, transferred.

Mr. L. V. Bapat to be Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court, Bhiwandi, vice Mr. R. V. Kanekar, retiring.

Mr G V Oak to act as Clerk of the Court of the Second Class Subordinate Judge's Court Mahad, vice Mr V N Dingankar appointed to act as Nazir pending further orders.

Mr Narayan Chintaman Pethe to be a Sub-Divisional Magistrate, Dhulia City.

Mr Vishnu Hari Pitkar, B A Head Karkun and Magistrate, Third Class, petha Edalabad in the district of East Khandesh, is invested with additional powers under the Code of Criminal Procedure :—

Mr. Hanamant Narayan Kulkarni Head Karkun taluka Malsiras is invested with additional powers specified in the fourth schedule of the Code of Criminal Procedure (Act V of 1898):—

Mr L C Swifte, I C S, delivered over and Raisaldar S K Bapat received charge of the office of the District Superintendent of Police, Kanara on the 29th June.

Mr Sitaram Balvant Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, held charge of the office of Assistant Superintendent of Police, Southern Division, Satara, from 6th January 1907 to 25th December 1907.

Mr Sitaram Balwant Rao, Deputy Superintendent of Police, Satara, relinquished charge of his duties on the 1st May and proceeded on leave.

Messrs Damodar Namdev Bhosekar and Gangadhar Annaji Advant respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Sholapur on the 30th June.

Messrs Shridhar Vishnu Kathvate, B A, and Annaji Ramchandra Pethe respectively delivered over and took charge of the office of the Mamlatdar of Jambusar on the 29th June.

Major S H Burnett, I M S, and Mr R S Broomfield I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the office of Superintendent of Mahableshvar on the 15th June.

Messrs N G Sahasrabudhe and G S Hardy, I C S, respectively delivered over and received charge of the Huzur Treasury, Belgaum, on the 23rd June.

Mr Chimanlal Maganlal Trivedi, Auditor of Co-operative Credit Societies, Northern Division, to inspect the books, accounts, papers and securities of the Societies registered in the Northern and Central Divisions and City of Bombay with effect from the date of his appointment as Auditor.

Mr. Raghvendra Laxmanrao Udsawar, Auditor of Co-operative Credit Societies, Southern Division, to inspect the books, accounts, papers and securities of any Societies registered in the Southern and Central Divisions with effect from the date of his appointment as Auditor.

Mr S H Vaze, Acting Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, delivered over and Mr L S Koppikar, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, received charge of the Sub-Division Forest office, Kolaba, on the 18th June.

Messrs H L Newman, Assistant Conservator of Forests, and D N Damle, Extra Assistant Conservator of Forests, respectively delieved over and received charge of the Sub-Division Forest office, East Khandesh, on the 13th June.

The following promotions are ordered vice Second Grade Police Inspector Esaf Knanji, retired with effect from 1st July :—(a) Third (Acting Second) Grade Inspector Biharilal Bansilal to be Second Grade Inspector. (b) Third Grade Inspector Krishnaji Vithal Khedkar to act in the Second Grade. (c) Fourth (Acting Third) Grade Inspector Michael Andrew O'Gorman to be Third Grade Inspector. (d) Fourth Grade Inspector Dosabhai Merwanji to act in the Third Grade.

AN exciting race between the "Mauretania," which was travelling with only three screws, and "La Provence," ended on the 19th June, at Sandy Hook, in a victory for the French liner by about forty minutes. Throughout the voyage wireless bets were passing between the two ships. Until the 17th June the "Mauretania" seemed steadily overhauling her rival. Then, apparently thinking victory was assured, her speed slackened, and she did not arrive Sandy Hook until 10-30 in the morning. The Frenchmen are said to have been exultant.

A MATRON of the Y.W.C.A. HOME

Neuritis, Lassitude, Neuralgia—

Almost everyone has known that feeling of relief and thankfulness when they have found someone who could be *'depended upon'* without doubt or disappointment, whose word can be accepted unquestionably—well that is what the writers of these letters are, men and women who are to be *'depended upon.'* A wide and practical experience makes such statements, for instance, as those of Miss Morris, who is matron of a Young Woman's Christian Association Home, worthy of the closest attention, for, knowing how greatly girls and young women workers suffer from Neuritis (nervous exhaustion), she positively affirms that Phosferine may be absolutely *'depended upon'* to speedily dispel the disorder, and restore the flagging health. Miss Morris *knows* how unfailingly Phosferine has given the energy and vitality which has made work easy and profitable to her young girl charges, and in her own case she found that Phosferine thoroughly expelled Neuralgia, Lassitude, and other nerve pains, and considers her present vigorous health is entirely due to the energising and recuperative properties of the famous nerve tonic.

Quite Gone.

Miss I. M. Morris, Matron, Y.W.C.A., Home, 2, Poplar Walk, Croydon, writes: —"There is nothing in my estimation approaches Phosferine as an unfailing restorer of flagging health. In my experience I have found it so great a help that I cannot tell you half the good it has done, nor the number of young lives it has brightened, that had previously been subject to these terrible nerve complaints—Neuritis and Neurasthenia. The personal benefit I obtained from its use in these distressing affections was surprising, and now I always have a 4/6 bottle handy, as amongst so many hard working girls (our boarders being mostly clerks and teachers) it is a boon to know of something that will quickly restore vitality and give back to the pain-racked workers renewed energy and efficiency, which is so essential to their success in business life. In cases of Neuralgia and Nervous Breakdown I have found it equally useful, and in my opinion it stands unrivalled as a reliable restorative."—January 30, 1908.

PHOSFERINE

The Greatest of all Tonics.

A PROVEN REMEDY FOR

Nervous Debility
Influenza
Indigestion
Sleeplessness
Neuralgia
Premature Decay
Backache
Mental Exhaustion
Lassitude
Exhaustion
Stomach Disorders
Faintness
Brain-Fag
Rheumatism
Headache
Hysteria

and all disorders consequent upon a reduced state of the nervous system.

The Remedy of Kings

Phosferine has been supplied by Royal Commands

To the Royal Family
H.I.M. the Empress of Russia
H.M. the King of Greece
H.M. the Queen of Roumania
H.I.M. the Dowager Empress of Russia
H.I.M. the Emperor of China

And the Principal Royalty and Aristocracy throughout the world.

Proprietors: Ashton & Parsons, Ltd., La Belle Sauvage, Ludgate Hill, London, England.

Price in Great Britain, bottles, 1/1½, 2/9 and 4/6. Sold by all Chemists, Stores, &c.

The 2/9 size contains nearly four times the 1/1½ size.

Wholesale Agents:—

Messrs. J. A. KIRKBRIDE & Co. 60, Tamarind Lane, BOMBAY.

OFFICE FURNITURE,

INCLUDING

Roll Top Desks,
Revolving and Tilting Chairs,
Vertical Filing Cabinets,
Card Index Cabinets,
Type-writer Desks and Tables.

W. H. THORNS & CO.,

13–15, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY.

AT CALCUTTA, MADRAS, SECUNDERABAD.

BARLING'S NEW MOTOR PIPE

(Patents applied for).

THE IDEAL PIPE FOR MOTORING, SHOOTING, &c.

This Pipe ensures a Comfortable Smoke whilst driving at any Speed, as the Dome can be adjusted against wind in any direction.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY B. BARLING & SONS, LONDON,

Makers of the World Famous EB WB Briar Pipes.

TO BE OBTAINED AT ALL CIGAR STORES.

DR. DE ROOS'

WORLD-FAMED

GUTTÆ VITÆ

Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This remarkable rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life [illegible] strength and manly vigour to the [illegible] and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency of the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. [illegible] adapted for the studious and sedentary ; the aged and infirm, the nervous and debilitated ; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suicidal thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is [illegible] the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, [illegible] and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, [illegible] dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. [illegible] married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and [illegible]. Price 11s., or four times that quantity, 33s. per bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections ; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, [illegible] and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels ; whilst as a universal [illegible] medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. De Roos' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. De Roos, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from [illegible] Medical Publisher, [illegible] London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. De Roos' [illegible]

[illegible] & Co. [illegible] Byculla, Poona

THE NATIONAL MUTUAL LIFE ASSOCIATION OF AUSTRALASIA, LTD.

Funds over £5,000,000. Annual Income over £900,000. New Business 1906-07, over £3,000,000.

EXTRACT FROM "THE POLICY HOLDER:"

"The NATIONAL MUTUAL of AUSTRALASIA is a powerful and progressive Institution which displays all those signs of Excellence which the inhabitants of Great Britain have been taught to regard as hall-marks of merit."

BOMBAY BRANCH:—SASSOON HOUSE, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE.

R. G. ABBOTT, Acting Resident Secretary.

THE PERFECT ENAMEL

ARTISTIC
SANITARY
DURABLE

MADE IN A BEAUTIFUL SNOW-WHITE.
May be tinted to any colour required.

FOR ALL HIGH-CLASS DECORATIONS. ESPECIALLY SUITABLE FOR THE INTERIOR OR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF RAILWAY CARRIAGES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, HOSPITALS, HOTELS ETC.

ASPINALL'S SANALENE

"SANALENE" is made from a pigment chemically pure and absolutely non-poisonous. It is combined with purest ingredients in exact proportions, which never vary. It is mixed and ground by specially constructed machinery and does its work in a manner impossible to attain by hand-mixing.

Avoid Poisonous Lead Paints.

The life of "SANALENE" is ten times that of work done by old methods, and therefore it is the cheapest in the end.

"SANALENE" IS MANUFACTURED BY THE WELL-KNOWN FIRM OF ASPINALL'S, THE PIONEERS OF THE ENAMEL TRADE, AND SHOULD BE INSISTED ON IN PREFERENCE TO ANY OF THE NUMEROUS IMITATIONS NOW ON THE MARKET.

Full Particulars and Samples from

TOTHILL SHARP & CO.,
TAMARIND LANE, FORT, BOMBAY.
SOLE AGENTS FOR BOMBAY PRESIDENCY.

Remarkable Results from "Hair Drill."

Thousands of Readers Respond to Offer.

Another Weeks Test now Offered.

A most annoying circumstance in the daily toilet of many thousands of men and women.

A typical case where a short course of "Hair Drill" will prove beneficial.

There was a very notable response to our recent invitation to readers of this paper, in which they were offered one week's free test of the only approved "hair drill" extant; and we are pleased to report that a very large number of these are most enthusiastic over the results accruing. We have also been desired, on behalf of those who did not at the time avail themselves of the opportunity, to renew our offer; and we now have pleasure in announcing that arrangements are now complete for another week's free "hair drill."

Let us repeat what the "hair drill" will assuredly prove:—

A. That your hair can be drilled into fine condition.
B. That your hair need not be too brittle or too limp.
C. That your hair need not be too highly coloured or too colourless.
D. That your hair need not fall out when combed or brushed.
E. That your hair need not be scurfy, greasy, or odorous.

We have received very gratifying accounts from those who participated in our previous test and the unanimous expression is that the "Harlene Hair Drill" undoubtedly improves and benefits the hair, no matter what form of hair weakness and decay it is suffering from.

Quality and quantity are both greatly in evidence even after the week's free test, and afford the most conclusive proof of the eventual excellence to be attained by a thorough course.

The proprietors of this famous and celebrated preparation, universally known as Edwards' "Harlene," therefore, invite everyone whose hair is weak, deficient, or faulty to subject their remedy to the week's test alluded to, and are confident that those who do so will be able to report a most manifest improvement.

Edwards' "Harlene" is no new, untried preparation, but is the great hair specific, of which Royal and other distinguished personages speak in terms of the highest approbation, and there is no corner of the world from which testimony to its remarkable value and efficacy has not been forthcoming.

Readers desirous of having proved to them the possibilities of hair cultivation under proper conditions are invited therefore to fill up and send in the annexed application form, a receipt of which the proprietors will forward their special free gift bottle of "Harlene," their interesting booklet on hair drill and full directions for use.

"Harlene" can always be obtained at Chemists and Stores the world over.

No greater mistake can be made than to resort to internal remedies which only ruin the constitution, or to use cheap, worthless remedies which will but aggravate hair decay an unhealthiness.

FORM OF APPLICATION.

To EDWARDS' "HARLENE" Co.
95-6, High Holborn, London, W.C.

Dear Sirs,
Please forward me booklet, directions and necessary supply of "HARLENE" for one week's free test of this preparation as a hair drill. I enclose 3 penny stamps to cover carriage.

Name ____________________

Address ____________________

CARLTON WHISKY.

RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Ld.,
LONDON.

Obtainable of all Leading Merchants throuhgout the World.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of Anæmia, Debility and Convalescence, to young women, children and the aged. Invaluable in hot climates. DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bott's of genuine VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark;*

(1) The WARRANTY STAMP of the UNION DES FABRICANTS.
(2) A METAL SEAL advertising CLETEAS.

CLETEAS *is a* MELISSA *and* MINT *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras.—[illegible] & Cie, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in Pondichery.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE

HIGH COURT.

AGA KHAN ESTATE.

Aga Moochoolshah's Widow's Claim.

In the High Court yesterday, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Russell resumed the hearing of the suit of Haji Bibi, widow, against His Highness Sir Sultan Mahomed Shah Aga Khan and thirteen others, in which the plaintiff, a daughter of the late Aga Janghi Shah and widow of Aga Moochoolshah, sued as one of the heirs of Janghi Shah to recover from the first defendant her share in the estate of the first Aga Khan, alleging that all the properties, now in the hands of the first defendant, are the joint family property belonging to the estate of the first Aga Khan, in which she is entitled to a share.

Mr. Bahadurji and the Hon. Mr. C. H. Setalvad, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for the plaintiff. Mr. Inverarity, Mr. Lowndes and Mr. Raikes, instructed by Mr. Moos, of Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the first defendant, Mr. Desai, with Mr. Bahadurji instructed by Messrs. Mehta, Dadachanji and Co., appeared for the second defendant, Bibi Saheb. Mr. Jardine and Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtoola, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fourth and sixth defendants, Kadijah Bibi and Shahzadi Begum. Mr. Branson and Mr. Jinnah, instructed by Messrs. Payne and Co., appeared for the fifth defendant, Aga Shamsudin Shah. Mr. Padshah and Mr. Lalkaka, instructed by Mr. Pestonji Rastomji Kola and Co, appeared for the seventh and eighth defendants, Mr. Desai, with the Hon. Mr. Setalvad and Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Messrs. Edgelow, Gulabchand, Wadia and Co., appeared for defendants 9 to 14.

YESTERDAY'S PROCEEDINGS.

Mr. Inverarity continued the examination of Jummabhoy Jan Mahomad.

In Ali Shah's time, did the Hazar Imam lead the Nimaz? Yes.

In Hassan Ali's time? The Hazar Imam lead the Nimaz.

Continuing witness said that during the time of Hassan Ali, when he was absent, Ali Shah as Pir led the Nimaz. Shabubdin Shah led the Nimaz in the absence of Ali Shah. When Hazar Imam named a child, the charges were Rs. 2-10 and Rs. 1-6 for males and females respectively.

Questioned as to what was meant by "Sirbundi" witness said that it was a ceremony in which they offer their head to the Hazar Imam. By offering the head, witness explained that was to show that Khojas were bound to the Hazar Imam. In lieu of the head, they paid money to the Hazar Imam. It was untrue that Hassan Ali and Ali Shah were Ashnasharis. Witness then said where the Persian Rosakhani was performed, the Khoja followers did not attend it. The Kissa of Imam Hussain was also recited at the houses of the Khojas, and after the Kissa, the Talsufra was performed.

SECESSIONS AND THEIR PERIODS.

Witness said he remembered the secession of 1901. It was due to difference of religious opinions. In 1901 Fazul Alu Murad, the brother of Gulam Hussain Alu Murad, took part in building a mosque or a musjid for Ashnasharis and held a Majlis asking people to believe in the twelve Imams. The Jamat having known of this, he was sent for but he did not appear. He was therefore excommunicated. The mosque he referred to was the Ashnashari mosque.

Previous to this occasion, there were other secessions, the first occasion being Samvat 1933, (corresponding to 1877. In that year one Devji Jamal Harji Jamal, Khalfan Ratansi Kalyan Gangji, Alla Rakhia Vali held Majlis in honor of the twelve Imams at their houses. The Jamat came to know of this and requested Aga Hassan Ali to excommunicate these persons and they were excommunicated; of these, Alla Rakhia Vali is still alive. Witness knew of these excommunications very well because there was one Harji Jamal, who was his relation and who was excommunicated.

Two years before the death of Aga Hassan Ali another secession took place. On that occasion a mulla came from Kerbella and some of the members of the Jamat used to receive religious instructions of the Ashnashari faith from him. The Jamat came to know of it and these people were told to believe their present Imam only.—They did not do so and were excommunicated. Before their excommunication they ceased to attend the Jamatkhana. Rahimtoola Ibrahim and Nanji Ibrahim were the aggressors. This was in 1879 since then till 1901 there was no open secession, It was not true, as alleged by Gulam Hussain Alu Murad, that Shiah Imami Ismaili faith was invented after 1901. He spoke to Lady Ali Shah about Koochuckshah and Moochulshah. He went to her in company of Kamaria Ismail and Jaffer Pradan. He went there because Daya Dosa, the servant of Hazar Imam, had given him certain information. He would give the details of it in cross-examination, if required.

Continuing witness said that the followers of Imam had offered him the whole of their property. He did not take it. A sum was fixed to him which he used to take. The amount varied. This offer was made before all the people assembled in the Jamatkhana. It was not true that the portrait of Koochukkah was put up at the Jamatkhana which did not contain the portrait of any member of the family except that of the Hazar Imam for the time being.

Questioned as to whom the phrases, Sircar Saheb Maulana Dhuni, Hazar Jomeno Dhani, and others applied, witness said they all referred to the Hazar Imam. Hazar Jomeno Dhani meant present holder of the mantle. The mantle was the owner of the "gadi" of Huzrat Ali. It was not true as stated by Koochukshah that the literal meaning of Sircar Saheb was "for the benefit of the family."

Witness was then cross-examined by Mr. Desai In the course of which he said he knew a little of English. He was present in Kutch in some of the Commissions issued on behalf of the defendant, but he did not collect any evidence on his behalf. He was in Cutch for six months. He was there before the Commission. He went there before in connection with a case.

There was a criminal case there. Some people who had seceded from the Jamat had caused a loot at the Jamatkhana and thirty-six persons were arrested and the case was going on. He was attending to that case. He worked on behalf of the Jamat.

Questioned as to what income tax he paid. Witness said his firm paid Rs. 56 in all and he personally paid rupees 28.

Questioned as to whether he believed that the Koran was the word of God, witness said he did not believe the Koran. He was not present when the Koran was sent by God.

Questioned as to whether he was a Muhamadan, witness said he was a Muhomadan. Shiah Imami Ismails are all Muhamadans and do not believe in the Koran. He believes that Muhamad is their prophet. By the expression Ali Alla he meant God, i. e. the light of God was in Ali. An Ashnashari would not call Ali as Allah. Ali is not a title of Allah, but Ali is the light of God. He is everything, he is God. Witness said he was aware that Khojas were converted by Pir Sudderuddin. The religion of Shiah Imami Ismaili existed before that event. The Gnans of Pir Shams were the religious scriptures.

Questioned as to what was the "Dasavtar" witness said that it was the incarnation of God before Ali. Dasavtar is generally esteemed by the Khojas because it treats of the tenth 'avtar.' He was not aware of what Hassan Ali said that it was not generally esteemed by the Khojas. Witness considers it sacred because it was written by Pir Sudderudin.

The Judge. You say Dasavtar is one of the Gnans? No, it is a separate book.

Continuing witness said that Hassan Ali was right in seying that Dasavtar was inconsistent with the Koran and the Muhamadan religion, as far as he knew. Pirs were generally appointed by Hazar Imam. It was the wish of the Hazar Imam to appoint Pirs. Once a book was appointed as the Pir.

Regarding secessions, witness said that he was not present at the Majlis held, nor was he present when the matter was taken to Shah Hassan Ali. But there was talk about it in the Jamat on the day the aggressors were excommunicated. His brother was there, who went with the aggressors to Hassan Ali. In reference to the second secession, witness said he was not present at the time when the Mulla taught those Khojas.

In Hassan Ali's time, among his sons, Ali Shah used to attend the Jamatkhana. At the Dufterkhana there he used to see, at times, Akbar Shah. Except on these occasions he did not see Akbar Shah or Jangi Shah at the Jamatkhana. In Ali Shah's life-time they did not attend the Jamatkhana. In the present Aga Khan's time he did see Akbar Shah or Jangi Shah attending the Jamatkhana. In Hassan Ali's time no member of the family except Ali Shah led the Nimaz. In the present Aga Khan's time when he was away no member of the family except Shabuddin Shah lead the Nimaz. After Ali Shah's death, the present Aga Khan used to lead the Nimaz.

Continuing witness said that never was the hand of any family member kissed except Aga Khan's on the occasion of new moon day; nor was any money given. No Sawab would be obtained, but on the contrary, it would be a sin, said witness, to give money to any member of the family, for that would be putting that person on the same level as the Imam.

The Judge: Suppose you pay Koochukshah money would that be sin?—I would be regarded an infidel if I pay him, money. We cannot put him on the same level as Imam.

Continuing witness said they would not pay to anybody other than their Imam. In the case of charity, the matter was different. At the Persian Rosakhani, performed at the downstairs of the Jamatkhana, he had seen Hassan Ali, but not any member of the family. It is never performed in the house of any Khoja; nor was Rosakhani in Urdu said in their houses. Persons who held Majlis in honor of the Imam were excommunicated. Witness knew Ludhabhoy Ibrahim. He was a member of the Jamat. Witness did not attend any recitals of the misfortunes of Imam Hussain, but he had heard such a recital was held in the house of Ludhabhoy Ibrahim.

Witness did not know if Kakhibhoy Hemani held Majlis in his house. Talkin was never said over the dead body of a Khoja. Nimaz was said twice in a year in the Jamatkhana. It was not performed in the day-time. Witness was not aware that the Nimaz was taken from the Koran. He does not know Arabic. Witness did not know if any Khoja had gone on a pilgrimage to Samara and Kazmien. Witness knew Ahmed Dewjee, but he did not know that he went on such a pilgrimage. Borahs are Shiah Ismailis and Khojas are Shiah Imami Ismailis.

Questioned as to how Lady Ali Shah said "my father-in-law is the head of the Shiah Ismaili" witness said she meant by it Shiah Imami Ismailis.

Questioned as to whether witness considers the the mother of the present Aga Khan as sacred, witness said he did not consider her as sacred as his Hazar Imam; nor did he make any payment to her. Witness knew Hassan Bhajat, but did not remember his reciting the Kissa at the Jamatkhana. Witness said he had made regular payments to the Pir at the time of kissing his hand. This payment would not make him a partner with the Imam. Witness said that Bhagats used to give religious instructions to Khojas in the Jamatkhana, but such instructions were not given in Khoja schools. Witness did not know if the Koran was taught in schools.

Re-examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said that a book "Findiad Javwam Mardi" was appointed a Pir by the thirty-second Imam. Witness said he was a Justice of the Peace for the Island of Bombay.

The next witness examined was Aladin Gulam Hussain. Examined by Mr. Inverarity, witness said he was formerly employed in the Oriental Press, Bombay. He copied the Khoja Doowa from the followers who gave him orders. Originally he began to sell manuscript copies. Subsequently he got them printed. Witness said he was a follower of Hassan Ali and the Doowa printed by him was the Doowa said in Hassan Ali's life-time. The same Doowa was said in Ali Shah's time with the name changed. There was no truth in the statement that Doowas were of recent invention. It was not true that the present Aga Khan has invented a Gujerati Doowa. Original copies of the Doowa were made by him from the big book in the Jamatkhana. Gnans were also copied from the books in the Jamatkhana. Kul Kamaris had asked him to print them. Witness said he was a follower of the Aga Khan. He used to attend the Jamatkhana and heard a thousand times the Doowa recited there during Hassan Ali's time. Down to the present time he has heard Doowa recited there, and there was no change in it except a change of the name of the Imams.

Further hearing was then adjourned.

A DECREE AGAINST THE MUNICIPAL COMMISSIONER.

The Hon. Mr. Justice Macleod presiding in the High Court yesterday, delivered judgment in a suit brought by Lallabhoy Tricumlal and others against the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, in which the plaintiffs prayed that the defendant might be restrained by injunction of the court from pulling down or trespassing upon their property at Chuckla, and for costs and further relief. Mr. Kirkpatrick, the Hon. Mr. Setalvad, and Mr. Bhandarker, instucted by Messrs. Bhaishanker, Kanga, and Girdharlal, appeared for the plaintiffs; while Mr. Jardine and Mr. Weldon, instructed by Messrs. Crawford, Brown and Company, appeared for the defendant.

The plaintiffs said they are the three surviving trustees of Godejee Maharaj's temple at Bombay, and as such are owners of a property situated at Coombharwada 2nd Lane and Chuckla street. The property consisted of a ground and a first floor, and had a roof. On the 6th January, 1908, defendant served plaintiffs with a notice, calling upon them to pull down the whole of the first floor, including the flooring and the roof, and to commence the work forthwith on the allegation that it appeared to him that the house was in a ruinous condition, likely to fall, and dangerous to any persons occupying, resorting to or passing by the same. On service of the notice plaintiffs had the whole house examined by Mr. E. D. Kanga, of Messrs. Contractor and Kanga, Engineers, and he was of opinion that the building was in a sound condition. The result of the inspection was communicated to the defendant. On the 17th February 1908 the defendant forwarded to plaintiffs copy of a report of the Executive Engineer to the effect that certain portions of the house having been found in an unsafe condition, a notice had been issued; and that the month's time having expired and the plaintiffs having done nothing, the Municipality would take further steps in the matter. Plaintiffs were afterwards served with a notice to the effect that the Inspector of Streets and Buildings would, on the 27th February 1908, enter upon the premises in order to pull down the whole of the first floor. Plaintiffs again had the premises examined by Mr. Chambers, Architect and Civil Engineer, who expressed his opinion that no portion was dangerous, or in a ruined condition, or likely to fall. His report was forwarded to the defendant, requesting him to withdraw his notice, to which no reply had been received. Plaintiffs said that their property yielded a monthly rent of Rs. 316. They said that, in issuing the notice, the defendant did not exercise the powers vested in him in a proper, reasonable, and considerate manner, but had acted capriciously and arbitrarily; that his object in using the notice was not a *bona-fide* one; and that his real object was to acquire the property for widening Coombharwada 2nd Cross Lane. The written statement of the defendant denied all the material allegations of the plaint, and said that he signed the notice with the sole object of protecting persons occupying, resorting to, and passing by the premises.

The plaintiffs had applied for and obtained leave to amend the plaint, by adding two clauses definitely raising these questions:—1. Whether the defendant had exercised his powers in a proper, reasonable, and considerate manner and not capriciously or arbitrarily; and 2, whether the defendant had been actuated by an improper motive?

Mr. Justice Macleod, after reviewing the evidence and the correspondence that had passed between the parties, said the primary object of Section 354 of the Municipal Act of 1888 was the safety of the public, to secure which the Commissioner must of necessity be given very wide powers. But it did not follow that those powers must be exercised arbitrarily and without due consideration of the provisions of the Section and the right of individuals. In this case, the Commissioner merely signed the notice which was sent to him by the Executive Engineer, because it had previously been signed by that officer. The Commissioner, on the strength of that signature, considered that a proper decision had been arrived at as regards the house in question. From 400 to 500 of these notices are issued every year; and it was obviously impossible for the Commissioner to do more than trust to the discretion of his subordinates; but it was only by aid of a fiction that it could be said that a notice signed in this way by the Commissioner complied with the Section. It should be considered as a notice to show cause. It was not invalid. At the same time it could not deprive the person served with it of his right to object unless the Legislature had clearly deprived him of such a right. The building was undoubtedly an old one, and it could not be expected that the woodwork had not suffered from various causes. The question was:—Had it suffered to such extent as to cause the floor to be in such a dangerous condition when the notice was served, so that the plaintiffs should be compelled to pull it down? There were, his Lordship said, no doubt many facts in this case, which strongly supported the plaintiffs' suggestion of *mala fides*. At the same time, the facts from which the inference of *mala fides* was sought to be drawn must be so irresistible as to admit of no other conclusion. His Lordship could not, therefore, find the charge of *mala fides* proved. A very heavy responsibility was laid upon this Court in dealing with a case of this nature; but his Lordship was thankful to say that the grant of the interim injunction had been justified by events. The Court gave a decree for the plaintiffs, restraining the defendant from putting down, or attempting to pull down, or trespassing upon the premises referred to in the plaint, or in any way taking action under the notices of the 6th January or 19th February 1908. The defendant must pay the plaintiffs costs, the plaintiffs to be entitled to have the costs of one Engineer taxed as between attorney and client.

THE "ARUNODAYA" CASE

In the Bombay High Court yesterday afternoon Mr. J. D. Davar, instructed by Mr. M. R. Bodas, Pleader, appeared on behalf of Dhondu Kashinath Phadke, editor and publisher of the "Arunodaya" newspaper of Thana, and applied to the Hon. Mr. Basil Scott, the Chief Justice, and the Hon. Mr. Justice Knight, for the transfer of the case from the Court of Mr. A. H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, to the Court of another Magistrate. Mr. R. Branson, Acting Advocate-General, instructed by Mr. J. C. G. Bowen, Acting Public Prosecutor, appeared for the Crown, to oppose the transfer.

The chief points on which Mr. Davar addressed his arguments to their lordships were that the Magistrate did not take the accused's plea and record it at the proper time, that he had framed charges at the end of the cross-examination of the witnesses for the prosecution and the evidence for the defence, which he could not do as it was an illegality, under the Code, that he had included in the charges he had framed, Section 153A, in addition to Section 124A; that he had already expressed an opinion in a similar case, adverse to the accused in that case, and so forth.

Ultimately, however, the question of transfer was confined to two grounds only *viz.*, the charges under the two Sections, and the ground of prejudice.

Mr. Justice Knight said that the ground of prejudice was only slightly mentioned in the application. It should have been set forth clearly in order to enable the other side to understand what case they had got to meet. He saw from the proceedings before the Magistrate that the charge under Section 153A was eventually withdrawn.

Mr. Davar elaborated his remarks on the point of the Magistrate's prejudice in reference to the "Hind Swaraj" and the "Vihari" cases tried before him.

Mr. Branson inquired how long their lordships would allow this sort of proceeding to go on; the allegations were not supported by affidavits, and were incorrect.

The learned Chief Justice remarked that on these grounds the Court could not make a transfer. With regard to the expression of opinion the Magistrate might have given on the circular in another case. The accused might file another application. The hearing of the case on Saturday before the Magistrate was stayed; the accused could make his other application on Monday morning. That was what the Court proposed to do.

Mr. Branson said that the whole object was delay till Mr. Aston went on leave to England, Saturday week.

The Chief Justice stayed the proceedings till Monday afternoon at three o'clock; the fresh application, if any, was ordered to be made on Monday morning at 11-30, only on the ground of prejudice, owing to the Magistrate having expressed his opinion in another case.

POLICE COURT.

THE MAIDAN DISTURBANCE.

Accused Convicted.

Yesterday at the Esplanade Police Court, Mr. A H. S. Aston, Chief Presidency Magistrate, disposed of the case in which Superintendent Stanford charged (1) Waman Yeshwant, (2) Doula Narayen, (3) Jethalal Chunilal, (4) Mahadeo Balkrishna, (5) Jethashanker Keshavji, (6) Ramachandra Jagannath, and (7) Manilal Kanchanlal with knowingly joining or continuing in an assembly of five or more persons after it had been commanded to disperse. Superintendent Sloane of the Bombay Criminal Investigation Department conducted the prosecution. Mr. Motiwalla, Barrister-at-Law, defended the second accused; Mr. Shah, Pleader, appeared for the third accused Mr. Navalker, Pleader, for the fourth and sixth accused; and Mr. B. T. Desai, Pleader, for the fifth accused Mr. U. M. Thaker, Pleader defended the seventh accused.

The facts of the case have already been reported. It was alleged that on the afternoon of the 29th June last, which was fixed for the hearing of the case against Mr. Bal Gangadhar Tilak, a crowd of several thousand persons assembled outside the compound of of the Esplande Police Court. The last accused Manilal, who was in the garb of a 'sadhu,' preached to the crowd, which became disorderly and refused to disperse when ordered to do so by Superintendent Stanford, Inspector Favel, and other Police officers. It was alleged that the first accused spat on Inspector Paterson as the latter arrested him, and the third accused danced and shouted and asked Superintendent Stanford if it was his father's place, and the other accused behaved in a disorderly manner.

The Magistrate, after recapitulating the evidence against each of the accused, said that he did not think the evidence established the fact that the common object of the crowd was to overawe the Police by force or a show of force, and he therefore acquitted the accused of the charge under Section 143. His Worship said that in considering the evidence as a whole it must he remembered that the object of the Police, as deposed to in the evidence, was to arrest the ringleaders in the crowd who persisted in disobeying the order and by their conduct encouraged others to do so. He thought there could be no reasonable doubt on the evidence that there was an assembly consisting of five or more persons likely to commit a disturbance of the public peace, that it was lawfully ordered to disperse, and that the accused knowingly and deliberately continued in the same after such order was given. He convicted the accused under Section 151.

Before the Magistrate passed the sentence, the Pleaders for the accused applied that their clients might be bound over and not sent to jail.

Mr. Sloane said that as the Police had arrested only the ringleaders he was instructed to press for an exemplary sentence as a deterrent to others.

The Magistrate sentenced the seventh accused to six months, the first to one month, the third to fourteen days, and the second, fourth and sixth to seven days' rigorous imprisonment. The fifth accused was fined Rs. 50.

MALICIOUS COMPLAINT.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, Inspector Salway charged one Pandurang Dhakoo, a Hindu, with breach of trust in respect of a turban valued at Rs. 13, belonging to one Raghoo Luxmon. Mr. C J. Ashbury, Pleader, defended the accused. The complainant stated that about four months ago he gave the turban to the accused to wear, and as the accused failed to return it and put him off from time to time, he (the complainant) reported the matter to the Police, who arrested the accused. On inquiries, the turban was recovered from a Marwaree and the evidence showed that, as the complainant had become an insolvent, Marwarees had declined to deal with him (the complainant) and hence he used to borrow money through the accused; latterly the accused gave evidence against the complainant in a case, which resulted in the conviction of the complainant, and hence the latter preferred a false charge against the accused. His Worship discharged the accused and ordered the complainant to pay to the accused Rs. 30 as compensation.

IMPORTING MEAT OF DEAD ANIMALS.

Yesterday at the Mazagon Police Court before Mr. C. H. Setalvad, one Madhu Pandu and four others, all Municipal cart-drivers, were charged with importing meat of dead animals from Chimbhoor. It appeared from evidence that the duty of the accused was to take away carcasses of dead animals from Bombay to Chimboor for disposal. On their return to Bombay on the 27th ultimo their carts were searched at the Sion Causeway when they were found to contain in all sixty pounds of meat. The accused admitted that the meat was of dead animals and that they brought it for their own consumption. His Worship said that this was a revolting practice, and sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 30 each, or in default to undergo twelve days' simple imprisonment.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Dholka Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 3,215, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 465. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 55,885, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 9,918.

The statement of traffic of the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 8,208, being an increase on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 1,854. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 1,30,158, being an increase on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 16,006.

The statement of traffic of the Tapti-Valley Railway for the week ending 23rd May, 1908, amounted to Rs. 28,055, being a decrease on the corresponding week of the previous year of Rs. 5,683. The total earnings from 1st January to 23rd May, 1908, were Rs. 4,75,668, being a decrease on the corresponding period of the previous year of Rs. 68,354.

THE BOMBAY SERVICES.

Mr. F. W. Allison, I.C.S, Superintendent, Managed Estates, Kathiawar, is granted privilege leave for three months with effect from the 13th August or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of it.

Mr. P. A. Kelly, Assistant Superintendent of Police in the Bombay Presidency, has been allowed of an extension for three months on medical certificate of privilege leave for three months.

Mr. T. Walker, I.C.S., Judge and Sessions Judge, Sholapur, is granted, with effect from the 26th June such privilege leave as may be due to him on that date in combination with special leave on urgent private affairs for such period as may bring the combined period of absence up to six months, with permission to affix the ensuing Christmas holidays to the leave.

Mr. Basil Allen Dubois and Mr. William Walter Clifford, to be probationary Deputy Superintendents of Police.

Lieutenant G. E. Malcolmson, I. M. S., was in medical charge of the Central Prison, Ahmedabad, in addition to his own duties, from the 30th October to the 5th November 1907, both days inclusive.

Mr. E. E. Turner, on relief on the Rajputana-Malwa Railway, to act as District Superintendent Police, Larkana, vice, Mr. P. O'Brien.

Mr. P. O'Brien, on relief, to act as District Superintendent of Police, Thar and Parkar, vice Mr. S. F. Ellis proceeding on leave.

Mr. N. H. Hey, I.C.S., passed an examination in Hindustani on 15th June.

Captain G. E. Xydis, Sind Volunteer Rifle Corps, is granted six months' leave on private affairs from 1st July or date of availing himself of it.

Mr. S. H. Stevenson to be Inspector of Steam Boilers and Prime Movers with effect from the 22nd May, vice Mr. A. Mitchell; with Aden as the local extent of his duties.

Lieutenant G. A. Sullivan, 1st Battalion, the Oxfordshire Light Infantry, has been appointed Extra Aide-de-Camp to His Excellency the Governor with effect from the 2nd July 1908.

Southern Mahratta Railway Rifles.—Major William Coen, V.D., to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd March. Major Alexander Jabez Hogg, V.D., to be Honorary Lieutenant-Colonel. Dated 23rd March. Charles Conrad Coade to be Second-Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Hugh Septimus Lane to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Arthur Wellesley Parsons to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April. Second-Lieutenant Gerard Lovel Peters to be Lieutenant, to fill an existing vacancy. Dated 1st April.

Mr. H. J. Sykes, B. A., L. C. E., Assistant Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months combined with leave on private affairs for three months from the date of relief.

Mr. F. St. J. Gebbie, Executive Engineer, is granted privilege leave for three months from 7th August or the subsequent date of relief.

Mr. D. R. H. Browne, A. K. C., Assistant Engineer, is appointed to act as Executive Engineer, Jamrao Canal, vice Mr. Gebbie, or until further orders.

Mr. C. C. Inglis, B. A. I. (Dublin), Assistant Engineer, passed on the 15th June an examination in Sindhi.

THE TRANSVAAL CIVIL SERVICE.

Mr. Marris' Resignation.

In a recent speech at Pretoria, writes the "Diamond Fields Advertiser" of May 23, General Smuts contrived to shift the odium of the Government's Civil service retrenchment and reorganisation scheme from his own shoulders to those of Mr. W. S. Marris, of the Indian Civil Service, whose services were temporarily lent to the Transvaal under the Milner "regime." No doubt Mr. Marris has been responsible for a good deal, but that he is not responsible for the pitchforking of friends of the Ministry into superfluous billets, or for the objectionable features of the new Civil Service Bill—a measure which seems admirably adapted to place every public official in the country at the mercy of the Executive, and to provide a cloak for rank injustice,—is now pretty evident from the fact that his able administrative expert has thrown up his appointment in disgust. An official communique published in Pretoria conveys the suggestion that Mr. Marris took umbrage at not being consulted in matters regarding which he had no concern. As a matter of fact the Government took very good care to encourage the impression that everything in connection with Civil Service changes was being done at the instigation of an absolutely impartial expert adviser; and Mr. Marris, on discovering that things were being done behind his back of which he strongly disapproved, would have been wanting in self-respect if he had consented to remain any longer in an utterly false position. We do not doubt that the Government had the best of reasons for not consulting Mr. Marris with regard to a measure which has no analogy in any part of the British Empire, and which seems on the face of it indefensible. The Bill is an utter mockery, and so far from giving the Civil servants who remain reasonable security of tenure as was promised, it places them under the iron heel of a despotic Minister armed with the deadly weapon of secret regulations, and even deprives them—in cases of manifest and glaring injustice—of the right of appeal to the law courts. This sort of thing, as the "Star" well points out, is "burreaucracy run mad," and the only thing to be done with the Civil Service Bill is to commit it as speedily as possible to the flames. In view of all that has happened, it is not surprising that in his characteristically outspoken speech at the banquet of the South African Imperial Association, Lord Milner, than whom no man was ever more loyal to his subordinates, severely censured the Home Government for neglecting to safeguard the interests of officials who served under the Crown Colony administration. That grave and unnecessary injustice has been, and is likely to be done, under the cloak of retrenchment and reorganisation, is only too palpable; but far worse than this is the rude shock which has been dealt to public confidence in the Botha Ministry from one end of South Africa to the other. We are ready to believe the apologists when they say that not racialism, but a desire to provide sops for old political friends and hangers on, is the root of the evil; but does that make matters appreciably better? It will be an evil day for South Africa when the doctrine of "to the victors the spoils" becomes part and parcel of our administrative system.

It has been decided to require all [illegible] telegraphists, including those now under training, to qualify by the twenty-word-per-minute standard. Those failing to do so within a reasonable time are to be remanded to their Regiments. At the same time, the maximum period of training is increased from eight to nine months, with a further probationary period of [illegible] months in a departmental office.

ENTERIC.
PLAGUE. CHOLERA. DYSENTERY.
ALONG WITH
ACCIDENTS FROM ALL ORDINARY SPORTS
COVERED BY
NORWICH & LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION, LD.
Premium Rs. 90 Yearly for
Rs. 15,000 Policy.
FOR PARTICULARS APPLY TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO., BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS.
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS { STEEL BEAMS / STEEL ANGLES / STEEL TEES / CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

DYNAMOS, MOTORS, ELECTRIC FANS, INCANDESCENT AND ARC LAMPS.
Complete Assortments of Simple Enamelled Conduits and Fittings,
Always on hand ready for immediate Delivery.
ELECTRICAL WORK
of all kinds for
MILLS, FACTORIES, OFFICES, RESIDENTIAL QUARTERS,
Undertaken and fitted under Expert Supervision.
THE STANDARD ELECTRIC CO.
5, APOLLO STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BURMAH LUBRICATING OILS,
Cheapest and Best.
BURMAH PETROL,
Drives your Car Furthest.
BURMAH MOTOR OILS
AND
MOTOR GEAR OIL,
Save all friction in your Car.
BURMAH CANDLES,
Burn brightest and will not warp.
BURMAH KEROSINE GOLD MOHR BRAND,
for Lamps.
BURMAH KEROSINE PICTORIA BRAND,
for Oil Engines.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.

BURMAH OIL CO., LD.,
SHAW WALLACE & CO.,
Agents.
BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, KARACHI AND MADRAS.

OUR GOODS CHALLENGE COMPETITION.
CARRIAGE RUBBER TYRES
are guaranteed to be without blemish.
Our "A I" and "ELEPHANT"
Brands of TYRES are
SPECIALITIES.
DUNLOP'S—THE WORLD'S BEST.
MOTOR TYRES & TUBES
of every description in stock.

For prices, etc apply to
GOVINDJEE MADHOWJEE & Co.,
6, HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

THE MANOCKJEE PETIT MANUFACTURING Co., LD.
MANUFACTURERS OF
SWADESHI CLOTH:
FANCY and COLOURED CLOTH of different qualities and designs such as:—
[illegible] Cloth, Domestics, Table Cloths, Chadars, Dhoties, Drills, [illegible] Damask Table Cloths, Towels, (Honey Comb pattern, [illegible] Damask pattern, &c.), Turkish Towels, Bath Towels, Napkins [illegible] Dusties, Thans Cloth, Sual, Hunting Cloth, Khakee [illegible] Bed Covers, Bed Quilts, Coloured Table Cloths [illegible] Cloth, Farnel Cloth, Sarees, Pugrees, Carpets, &c., &c.
HOSIERY GOODS in all varieties, viz: Seamless Hose, Socks, [illegible] (Fancy & Merino finished, &c.), Pants, Caps, &c.
[illegible] GOODS of all descriptions, viz: Sewing glazed thread on Cards and Spools (warranted full lengths) Crochet Cotton [illegible] Cotton for embroidery, Sewing Skeins, Ball Twines, &c.
GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
[illegible] CUSTOMERS can have their supply only from
LAKHMIDAS MORARJI,
Salesman,
GAMDEVWADI, BOMBAY.
HEAD OFFICE:—Gamdevwadi.
BRANCHES:—[illegible] Buildings, Bombay.
Do. —Sassoon Street, Bombay.
Do. —71-2 Canning Street, Calcutta.

NEW TEAS. NEW TEAS.
TRY THE
MAY BLOSSOM.
THE
MAY BLOSSOM
TEAS
Are the Best in the Market, having been picked and blended by an Expert.
A CHOICE CUP OF TEA.
BE PUT OFF WITH NO OTHER.
SOLD EVERYWHERE.
Apply only to
CROFT, MODY & Co.,
BOMBAY.
WHOLESALE AGENTS:
[illegible]:—Messrs. BRANDON & Co.
[illegible] and Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
[illegible] Street, Fort.

FOR
Cool and Comfort
use only
B. E. C.
FANS.

EXAMINE AND TRY
OUR
SPLENDID STOCK.

THE
BOMBAY
ELECTRIC CO.
WORKS AND OFFICES,
9—11, MEDOWS ST., BOMBAY.

INDIAN SPECIE BANK, LIMITED.

REGISTERED CAPITAL.........Rs. 2,00,00 000
SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.........Rs 1 50,00.000

HEAD OFFICE:
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.
BRANCHES:
LONDON, CALCUTTA, KARACHI, SURAT, BROACH, POONA, AHMEDABAD, BHAVNAGAR, SHIKARPORE.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS
CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and 2 per cent. interest is allowed on amounts of Rs. 200 and upwards.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
INTEREST, at the rate of 4½ per cent., is allowed on Fixed Deposits for twelve months certain.
RATES of INTEREST for shorter periods may be ascertained at the Bank's Office.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS.
ACCOUNTS are opened in the Savings Bank and Interest is allowed at the rate of 3½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, &c.
LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, and Cash Credits are given, on terms arranged, upon approved Security.
SHARES and GOVERNMENT PAPER are received for safe Custody and Interest is recovered upon them.
Particulars may be ascertained on application.
CHOONILAL DHARAMDAS SARAIYA,
Managing Director.

BLUTHNER
PIANOFORTE MAKER TO HER MAJESTY
QUEEN ALEXANDRA.

BLUTHNER PIANOS
ARE
The Most Successful Pianos in the World.
Dr. PAUL in his "History of the Pianoforte" says:—
"The Bluthner Pianofortes Maintain the first position in the World."
A statement so authoritatively proclaimed renders unnecessary for us to mention further claims for consideration to Purchasers of
BLUTHNER PIANOS.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are not pianos manufactured for Commercial Competition, but are specially built on the Soundest Musical principles and for those who appreciate the highest and best Ideals of Music.
The BLUTHNER PIANOS are specially built for the climate of India. They have a thirty years' record in this country for being the best Pianos for standing in tune.

SOLE AGENTS:
MARCKS & CO., Ltd.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
OF
BRITISH AND CONTINENTAL MANUFACTURE.
All sections from 4in. by 1¾in. to 20in. by 7½in.
3,000 Tons of Beams, Angles, Tees, etc.
KEPT IN STOCK.
PRICES ON APPLICATION.

RICHARDSON
AND
CRUDDAS,
BYCULLA IRONWORKS,
BOMBAY.

STILL
UNSURPASSED.
THE NATIONAL HAIR DYE.
Reproduces instantaneously the Original Colour of Hair in its natural shade.
It is inoffensive and pleasant to apply.
Per Case, with Brushes, Complete, Rs. 1-10
F. S. MADON & CO.,
170, Shaikh Memon Street, Near Zooma Masjid,
BOMBAY.

WANTED.—Sufferers to know that "Hydrocele" of any nature and standing is warranted to be cured right away by our Unique remedy "Hydroceline." Speedy and permanent cure is certain even if the worst type. Ours is a novelty in the Medical World. No tapping, no detention, complete elimination of the fluid in the Sac. Wonderful decrease in size and relief of pain. A trial will convince. Rs. 3 and 5. MANAGER, British Chemical Works, Kidderpore, Calcutta.

DHARSEY AMERCHUND,
(BROKER),
IS PREPARED to negotiate for either the PURCHASE or SALE of MINES. Intending Purchasers or Sellers would do well to apply to the above, at No. 181, Old Modikhana, Fort, or Share Bazaar, Bombay.

NOTICE

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 12 A, Mission Row, Calcutta, and the File of "THE EMPIRE," may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette; Ld."

ELECTRIC
WATERTIGHT SWITCHES & CUT-OUTS
stocked by
GREAVES, COTTON & CO.
ELECTRICAL ENGINEERS
AND CONTRACTORS,
47, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

◆

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to THE EDITOR, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the GENERAL MANAGER. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

° The views of the *Bombay Gazette* on all matters are expressed in the Editorial columns. But our policy being "Fair Play to All" and in order to give our readers an idea of every shade of opinion we admit contributions and letters, expressing sentiments and thoughts on current topics which we neither endorse nor sympathise with. We deem it necessary to make this announcement as we find ourselves occasionally credited with the authorship of remarks made by others.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, GENERAL POST OFFICE, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Gazette.

FRIDAY, JULY 10, 1908.

RHODESIA OF ANCIENT DAYS.

◆

Mr. R. N. Hall, the South African explorer, the other day delivered an instructive lecture at Kimberley on "The Ruins of Great Zimbabwe and the ancient Gold Mines of Rhodesia." Mr. Hall went to Rhodesia under the instructions of the late Cecil Rhodes, carrying on excavations, conserving ruins and handing over relics to the Government. He answered, by anticipation, several questions on points which his experience had taught him to expect—reasserting, by the way, that Rhodesia is not the land of Ophir, which was in South Arabia and that the great Zimbabwe, while not the oldest evidence of pre-historic occupation, is undoubtedly much older than recent conjecture, although it is antedated by the rock-mining of which it is a resultant phase. Mr. Hall regards it as an historic fact that the intrusion of Asiatic influence on the natives of Rhodesia was in full operation some thousand years ago and this, many scientists to-day believe was but the survival of a trade in gold which existed with Rhodesia even before the commencement of the Christian era. Rhodesian exploration reveals outstanding features not found elsewhere in Africa, south of the Nile regions—among these being the most extensive gold mines sunk in rock during pre-historic times yet known to the world; many scores of colossal stone buildings; a form of nature-worship ceremonial altogether unknown among any past or present Bantu people Semitic impressions of some period of antiquity found among the Ma-Karanga; the presence of exotic plants and trees, mainly of Indian origin. All these phenomena were displayed on one area only, and always in association. The anthropologist, without the aid of history, could tell us the race responsible for these phenomena. He could describe their physical characteristics, and he informed us that Arab, Persian, Indian and probably Idumean Jew had in most remote times mixed their blood with that of the South-East African natives. The ethnologist, also without the aid of written document, by his study of the moral, comparative religious customs, arts and industries, demonstrated that, engrafted on the culture of the primitive aboriginal negroid of South-East Africa, was the culture of the Arab, Persian, and Indian of one, two or three thousand years ago, and that some of the forms of culture, now only discernible in a decadent type, were originally introduced from Western Asia, and were not resultant from any unaided evolution on the part of the primitive and barbarous negroid, left to his own resources. The archæologist has examined the colossal walls of dressed granite blocks, their plans and arrangements, their elaborate drainage system, the huge conical tower, the large stone monoliths, the carved stone birds, the carved Phallic emblems of Nature worship, the form of the gold ingot mould, the lotus and sun-disc patterns, and concluded that not a single one of these forms of culture was to be found anywhere in Africa south of the Nile region, except on the gold mines of Southern Rhodesia. Therefore, these forms and displays of culture could not possibly have been "characteristically African."

The style of building displayed in the Great Zimbabwe ruins had its origin in Western Asia and was introduced from there. But on the withdrawal or exhaustion of foreign influence the negroid, left entirely to his own resources, commenced to copy in most crude fashion the ancient stone buildings in his midst, decaying and degenerating in plan and workmanship as century succeeded century until the complete Kafirisation in building was ultimately reached, until his culture in stone building became represented only by the rudely piled up barricades of stones which are to be found to-day encircling the summits of almost every hill in Southern Rhodesia. The theory of a purely spontaneous local origin of Zimbabwe culture is shown to be altogether untenable, and anthropologist, ethnologist, philologist and botanist are all agreed that nothing which has taken place within the last three thousand years can satisfactorily explain the origin of the various phenomena which are the great outstanding features of present day Rhodesia. Mining appears to have been conducted in bye-gone ages under one supreme direction with identical methods, without periods of cessation, and was introduced by a foreign Asiatic influence.

Mr. Hall finds the buildings of three widely different ages corresponding to the periods at which gold mining was carried on—first, the rock-mining or pre-historic period—the ruins erected in this period being full of gold, and the walls of the finest construction; secondly, the "river sand washing for gold" period, the historic period, 915 A.D.—the ruins being poor and containing no gold; thirdly, the purely native period of the stone barricades on hills, and the stone walls of cattle-kraals. The Zimbabwe type belonged to the pre-historic period. The Western Matabeleland, evidencing a marked decadence belonged to a transition period, that was between the pre-historic and the historic period. The Inyanga and later ruins belonged to the historic or river-sand washing period when rock mining had altogether ceased. Thus there are the oldest, deepest, and largest rock-mines associated in locality with the finest and oldest buildings, which proved that the culture of mining and building was first introduced into this area in its most perfected form, was carried from Western Asia, and was not evolved locally by the negroid. The poorest buildings and the crudest mining operations were associated in the same area, all these being of much later date, and proving the gradual decadence of the native immediately he was left to his own resources. The arts, both of building and mining, so sunk in decadence and pure Kafirisation was ultimately reached. The story Mr. Hall told was a wonderful narrative of the rise and fall of a country and a people. True he merely touched upon it, but he said enough to demonstrate how clearly is the history of a nation left behind it, writ in stone and in the marks the labourers place there for the information of the centuries which follow.

◆

DISCIPLINE OR DISCRETION? THE recent mistaken signal of Lord Charles Beresford which, if obeyed, would have proved disastrous and was therefore disobeyed by Sir Percy Scott, recalls a very similar incident which happened almost exactly fifteen years ago in which a mistaken signal given by an Admiral caused a terrible disaster to the British fleet in the Mediterranean. That sad incident, in which Sir George Tryon the peccant Admiral lost his life and that of several hundreds, caused much discussion about the duty of obedience in such cases. That question touching a vital point of discipline will very likely be discussed again on the present occasion, though no actual mischief has been done owing to Admiral Scott having used his discretion in the matter of an order by his superior, Lord Charles Beresford. The incident of fifteen years ago created great sensation at the time and was as follows. Sir George Tryon, one of the ablest officers in the whole navy, was in command of the Mediteranean Fleet when, on 22nd June 1893, he collected the fleet for the practice of evolutions on a grand scale off the coast of Syria at Tripoli. The ships were formed in two columns twelve hundred yards apart, and about half-past three the signal was made to invert the course in succession, turning inwards, the leading ships first. The leading ships were the "Victoria," carrying Tryon's flag, and the "Camperdown" carrying the flag of Admiral Markham, the second-in-command. It was clear to the latter as well as all the other captains of the ships engaged, that the distance between the two columns was too small to permit the ships to turn together in the manner prescribed by the signal.

But the signal was peremptory and Admiral Markham obeyed it implicitly—but with the result that his ship the "Camperdown" rammed into the "Victoria" in the other column, and sank her in a few minutes. Tryon and several hundreds on board the "Victoria" sank with her and were no more heard of. The "Victoria" was a first class battleship costing over a million of money, and Tryon's fatal mistake destroyed her in an instant. Admiral Markham previously to obeying the signal had inquired whether it was quite correct and had got the impatient reply that he was to obey it. But as the "Camperdown" approached and Tryon saw that the collision was inevitable, he was heard to say "it is entirely my fault." It has been suggested that in a moment of mental aberration, Tryon had miscalculated the distance between the two ships and had mixed up the 'diameter' with the 'radius' of the circles the ships were to turn in. But every Captain in the fleet had received the same order to turn in and destroy his neighbour of the opposite column in the same way as the "Camperdown" destroyed the "Victoria." Fortunately, however, on seeing the disaster to the "Victoria," the other Captains desisted. As Tryon did not survive the disaster, we can only conjecture the cause of his error. No satisfactory solution of the mystery has been given and it will always remain unexplained. This disaster is all the more inexplicable because Tryon was a singularly able and also fortunate man throughout his career. He had made no mistakes whatever till this final one which literally swallowed him up. Many were of opinion, in the discussion which followed this disaster, that Admiral Markham should have refused point blank to obey the signal and follow with his ship into what he knew was certain collision and disaster. But discipline is discipline, and he was absolved officially from all blame. It was an instance of the almost liberal fulfilling of the saying, let discipline prevail even though the heavens fall. Sir Percy Scott in the present case averted a disaster, but he committed a gross breach of discipline. Whether he is to be praised for the former or blamed for the latter is a nice point.

◆

THE RESTLESS BOER. THE recent announcement made by Reuter of a large trek of Boers to form a new settlement at Kilindini is noteworthy in so far only as it shows that the Boer is as averse as ever to settled life and government. The exodus of 1905 was easily accounted for, and the body which sailed for the Argentine was recognised as being composed of irreconcilable malcontents. Since then there has been a continual exodus, and the Boer, far from settling down in the Transvaal and Orange River Colony, is spreading himself over the world asking only one thing—liberty to lead the lazy life which appeals to him, as far from civilisation as possible. The Argentine trek, as is well known, proved a disastrous failure and many letters have been sent back to South Africa warning friends that they have been duped by misrepresentation. The next attempt was more judiciously made. Headed by two men Jan Roberts and Henry Pretorious some eight hundred Boers moved over into Angola, a large tract of Portuguese territory on the south-west coast of Africa, lying between a German possession and Rhodesia. Here they met with success, for, of finer physique than the Portuguese, they commanded greater respect and found—that which was missing in the Argentine—native labour ready to do their work for them. Game was abundant, and the natives tilled enough ground to satisfy all reasonable requirements of the squatters. From the newcomers the officials at the Portuguese outposts hoped to levy taxes, but the individualities of Messrs. Roberts and Pretorious, backed by some eight hundred rifle barrels, carried the day. The Portuguese took no extreme steps, knowing that they were quite unable to move in numbers against such a body of skilled marksmen.

Another trek of Boers from the Potchefstroom district took place some eighteen months ago. Their destination was an oasis in the north-west of the Kalahari. The leader was a deeply religious Boer, and his aim was to make the settlement a kind of communistic paradise in the desert. Some months elapsed, and then the managerial and religious heads quarrelled; very dry weather and sandstorms followed, and the community crumbled up, returning either to the Orange River Colony or going into Damaraland. Yet there were other reasons which led to the relinquishment of the Potchefstroom settlement. Crops could be raised easily, irrigation was good and they were well looked after, but the spirit of unrest was there. It is the same spirit which has prompted the trek to Kilindini, where they propose to go in largely for rubber growing and coffee planting. The exodus from South Africa cannot be regarded as any reflection on the Botha administration. Times have changed with the advent of the British and the silent, restless veldt Boer who has been hovering around the outskirts of Johannesburg and other large towns has taken the first opportunity, after receiving his long-awaited compensation, of retiring into the wilds of the veldt once more. It is significant, however, that so many should choose British territory for their new home.

A TELEGRAM received in Bombay announces that H. E. the Commodore, Sir George Warrender, has been promoted to the rank of Rear-Admiral.

The P. and O. steamer "Palermo" from China arrived at Colombo yesterday.

IT is expected that the Factory Commission's report will appear in to-morrow's "Gazette of India."

NEWS from Kabul has been received, dated the 1st instant, which describes the Amir as still in his Capital.

MR. V. GABRIEL, now at home on leave, has been placed on special duty with the Prime Minister of Nepal during the absence of Major Manners-Smith, V. C., on short leave.

THE Railway Conference Association will meet at Simla, under the chairmanship of Mr. Dring, on the 22nd September next. Amongst the questions it will consider is that of gratuity to families of Railway servants killed in accidents, the maximum hitherto allowed having been only one years' pay.

WOMEN'S INTERESTS

HYDRANGEA BLUE.

The Canadian Girls.

◆

(FROM OUR LADY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JUNE 19.

Rain on the opening day, a black fog on the second, glorious sunshine on the Gold Cup Day and clear blue skies again to-day and you have the climatic record of Royal Ascot.

On the first two days all the wonderful toilettes were hidden under silk macintoshes and Society sat huddled together under the shelters and awnings. But yesterday and to-day Ascot was its brilliant self again and the eye feasted on visions of loveliness clad in the triumphs of Dover-street and Rue de la Paix. Ascot, of course, from the point of view of the modiste and milliner stamps the high water mark of fashion for the season. If a new and sensational fashion, it may be the Directoire frock that startled Paris earlier in the year at Longchamps or the huge "Merry Widow" hat, survives until Ascot and is there approved by the elect of Society, that fashion is going to triumph for the rest of the season. Judged by this standpoint, therefore, the triumph of the Directoire gown in a modified form and the Directoire coat with all its gracefulness of outline is complete. Many of the best dressed women on the course wore Directoire gowns and in one or two cases the long Directoire crooks entwined with flowers were carried.

It was Ascot millinery, however, that provided the real sensation. In spite of the hot sun that beat down on the occupants of the enclosure on Gold Cup Day, hardly a parasol was raised. The hats were too big. The futility of trying to cover an expanse of straw and chiffon which boasted a circumference of seven feet, by a parasol of normal size seemed to have been recognised by nearly every woman on the course. Hats really are enormous. Not only has that favorite of fashion the "Merry Widow" an immense brim but the tall crown is made to look like a stand at a flower show with its mass of blooms. When ostrich feathers take the place of flowers the feather is of extraordinary length. Half a dozen ordinary ostrich feathers may go to the making of the feather that wreathes the high crown of a 'Merry Widow' hat, and finally disports itself on the shoulder of the wearer.

Fashions may come and fashions may go, but Queen Alexandra with that unerring good taste which prompts her to shun all exaggerations in dress, clings to the neat little toque, garnished with clusters of mauve orchids or hydrangea or an ostrich feather On Gold Cup Day she wore a delicate shade of grey. The Princess of Wales, too, was one of the few ladies in the Royal enclosure who had not bowed to the decree of the seven foot hat brim. She wore one of her favourite cream lace toques with a single crimson rose nestling in the side.

THE COLOUR OF THE SEASON.

Ascot is also supposed to decide what is to be the favourite colour of the season. "A White Ascot" had been prophesied in Bond-street but, judging from the dainty toilettes I saw yesterday, blue in a variety of delicate shadings, of which hydrangea blue is one of the most popular, is to prevail. Blue has the merit of being becoming to a very large section of women. Every one with blue or grey eyes can wear blue safely, and blue and grey eyes are in the majority in this country.

While blue seems to be the first favourite in the chromatic scale, there is a peculiarly delicate shell pink, a lily of the valley green and a deep champagne shade which are proving very popular. White, too, is being worn more than it ever was, and a pretty fashion is to wear a fine white chip or crinoline hat, trimmed with the beautiful pure white "Frau Karl Druschki" roses which are the pride of the modern rose-culturist, with the white gowns.

IRISH LACE COATS.

Those Society leaders, the Marchioness of Londonderry and the Countess of Aberdeen among them, who have laboured so assiduously to bring about the popularity of Irish hand made laces have their reward this season. It is the day of the lace coat, not the wrap of silk or cloth plentifully embellished with "Point D'Irelande" but the coat made wholly of lace.

Mme. Tetrazzini is one of its most ardent admirers. In the summer weather she always affects pure white or deep cream, a tone which harmonises with the bright gold of her hair, and over her light frock she wears a handsome three-quarter coat of Irish lace. These lace coats were, of course, in great evidence at Ascot and will be seen later at Goodwood. The lace race-coats, however, are being lined with crepe de chine and have an underlining of chiffon in a pale colouring.

SUNSHADES FOR MEN.

Anglo-Indians are declared to be responsible for a new fashion which is gaining many devotees this season.

Sunshades for men are in extraordinary demand at the outfitters. In other seasons the sale has been limited to a dozen or so and the purchasers have been elderly gentlemen living in the country. Every sunny day just now means that the large establishment which is specialising in masculine parasols sells from forty to fifty sunshades. Young men as well as the middle-aged are finding the sunshade a welcome protection from the sun, and sunshades have made their appearance not only at race meetings and garden parties but in the West End streets. As yet the sunshades dedicated to the use of man are without ornamentation, with the exception of a silk tassel. Handles are plain and of the crook order and the sticks, all in one piece and of natural wood, are rigid and strong. The shantung sunshade is selling well, that of white drill or linen better, but the most popular sunshade is made of a new double woven material, pure white on the outside and bright green inside. It gives the effect of a lining of contrasting shade without the additional weight.

FASHIONS MADE FOR SHOW.

Now that the world at large has recovered from the tumult and excitement into which the appearance of the sensational Directoire gowns at Longchamps threw it, it is interesting to trace the progress of the new fashion in this country.

While the Directoire gown, glove fitting and slit up the side in true Directoire style to show a sheath-like underskirt of constrasting shade, is to be seen in infinite variety in the shops and is one of the attractions of the Franco-British Exhibition, the type of gown in actual wear can at most be called of the modified Directoire order. And thereby hangs a story. A choice collection of gowns in the ultra Directoire mode caught my eye in the showroom of one of our most famous West End shops. "It really seems as if the new fashions of the Directorate were going to conquer after all," I observed to the general manager of the firm. He smiled. "I will tell you something—in confidence," he said. We have not sold a single gown which could truly be called the Directoire. The show of Directoire dresses you noticed have cost us over £1,000. But we had to do it. Customers who had not the remotest intention of buying a Directoire dress, and would probably have declined to wear one as a gift, asked to see the new kind of dress. Curiosity was the motive, but if we had said that we had no Directoire gowns to show them they would have probably written us down as an old fashioned firm." Probably many of the shops who do a good middle class trade have the same experience.

LADY FRANCES BALFOUR.

"Never again can it be said that women did not want the vote," was Lady Frances Balfour's comment to me after the march of the ten thousand suffragists—at least 1,000 of them wearing their University caps and gowns—to the Albert Hall last Saturday.

Lady Frances walked at the head of the procession all the way from the Embankment to the Albert Hall. Duke's daughter, and allied by the marriage of her brother to H. R. H. Princess Louise, Duchess of Argyll, to the Blood Royal, Lady Frances has the courage of her convictions. Many of her noble relatives objected strongly to the idea of their kinswoman tramping through the streets of the West End with a women's procession, but Lady Frances insisted and she had many other women of title as fellow marchers. An amusing little incident occurred outside a certain club in Pall Mall. A group of servants, kitchen porters, boots, etc., had come up from the kitchen for half an hour's relaxation in making fun of the women suffragists. One of their number caught the mention of a name by a lady in the crowd.

"Who did you say was walking in the procession ma'am?" he asked the lady who had spoken.

"Lady Frances Balfour," she told him.

"Not—" the young man was beginning, when his informant added: "She is the Duke of Argyll's sister."

With a nervous glance at the windows, the young man hurriedly withdrew inside the club of which the Duke was one of the most distinguished members.

SHEETS FOR THE QUEEN.

Good housewives who take an interest in their linen cupboard may have wondered sometimes what the household linen used in the Royal palaces was like.

One of the most attractive exhibits at the Home Arts and Crafts Exhibition opened at the Royal Horticultural Hall by the Duchess of Albany is a miniature bedstead, made, upholstered and furnished by the pupils at the Technical Industry School which Queen Alexandra established on the Sandringham estate. Sheets, pillow slips, bed spread, etc., are all exact reproductions of the bed clothes which the pupils have just made to the Queen's order for Windsor Castle, Sandringham and also for the little country house which the Queen now shares with her sister the Dowager Empress of Russia, in Denmark.

The sheets which cost about eight guineas each are of the very finest linen and are embellished with drawn thread work and bordered with lace, the Crown of England being embroidered in the centre. Alternate strips of linen, insertion and drawn thread work compose the pillow slips and the bed spread is an elaborate specimen of drawn thread work lined with rose du barri silk.

THE CANADIAN GIRLS.

French women are not the only visitors who have found English shopping a joy in this bright sunshine. Fifteen Canadian girls, chosen as the most popular of their sex in Montreal district, for a tour in the Old Country, arrived in London this week, and every moment they could spare from the delights of sight-seeing has been spent at the shop. To-day I had a chat with them at their hotel and they tell me that the English shops are a a perfect revelation to them. "No wonder the English girls look so smart and pretty and so well turned out," said one of the Canadian contingent to me. "Hats that would cost us at the very least ten dollars (£2) can be had for less than half that price, and as for gloves, six button length kid gloves are only 5/11d. At home they would cost three dollars fifty and then they would only be elbow length." Gloves, hats, lace goods, boas and all the dainty little accessories of dress are among the purchases which the Canadian girls are taking back with them. A very merry company they are, these grand-daughters of English, Scotch and Irish settlers, and filled with loyalty to the Old Country.

THE total number of deaths registered in Bombay during the week ending July 7 was 562, giving a death-rate of 28·07 per annum per thousand as against 26·37 in the corresponding period of last year and 33·68 the average over the past five years. Of the total number, 44 died from fevers; 25, plague; 14, small-pox; 4, measles; 2, leprosy; 28, phthisis; 45, diseases of the nervous system; 137, affections of the respiratory organs; 30, diarrhœa; 13, dysentry; 34, still-born; 87, old age and debility; 13, accidents and violence. The classified list of deaths shows:—Jain, 23; Brahmin, 19; Lingaet, 1; Bhattia, 3; Hindu of other caste, 237; Hindu, low caste, 74; Musalman, 135; Parsee, 14; Jew, 3; Native Christian, 16; Eurasian, 1; European, 2. The total number of births was 352 as against 338 in the corresponding period of last year, and 300 the average over the past five years.

THE NAVAL SCANDALS.

STATEMENT BY THE PREMIER.

Prompt Measures if Necessary.

LORD C. BERESFORD DEMANDS A LARGER FLEET.

INSECURITY FROM FOREIGN ATTACK.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 8.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Mr. Asquith, replying to Mr. Bellairs said: "The Government have no knowledge, apart from unverified rumours, of dissensions in the Navy. If they find reason to believe that a state exists in any way detrimental to discipline and the smooth working of the Fleet, they will not hesitate to take prompt and effective measures."

Mr. Asquith added, "The direction of naval policy lies with the Government. It is the business of officers not to discuss or criticise that policy, but to carry it out with loyalty to their superiors, in harmony with one another, and with a single eye to the efficiency of the great service to which they belong. (Loud general cheers.)

LONDON, JULY 9.

The "Daily News" states that Lord Charles Beresford has addressed to the Admiralty a strongly worded memorandum stating that with the inadequate fleet at his command he is unable to guarantee the security of the United Kingdom from foreign attack.

In connection with the Naval manœuvres the installation of wireless telegraphy at the Admiralty, enables communication to be made with the fleets in the North Sea.

LATER.

The Ministerial papers pay a tribute to the attitude of the Opposition regarding the Naval squabbles.

The "Daily News" declares that all parties desire Lord Charles Beresford's resignation.

GUARANTEE OF WAR RISKS.

Strong Navy Sufficient.

COMMITTEE'S RECOMMENDATION.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Committee appointed to consider the establishment of a national guarantee for war risks to shipping, after considering the most conflicting evidence, has reported that it is undesirable that the State should recoup losses to shipowners or traders through the capture of shipping in war.

The Committee is also unable to recommend any form of national guarantee except the maintenance of a powerful Navy.

FRENCH FINANCIAL DEFICIT.

Veto on Supplementary Credits.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The Budget Committee of the French Chamber states that the expenditure in Morocco threatens to entail a deficit of ninety-six million francs. Consequently the Committee advises that no supplementary credits of any kind shall be voted till the end of the year.

FIRE AT BOSTON.

Heavy Damage to Shipping.

A MILLION DOLLARS LOSS.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A fire broke out, yesterday, at the Cunard Pier, Boston, and spread to the Leyland Docks. The damage is estimated at a million dollars. Two men are missing.

THE COTTON INDUSTRY.

Restriction of Output in Germany.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The South German and Alsatian Cotton Spinners have decided to restrict the output till the end of October in connection with the resolution passed by the International Cotton Congress in Paris.

SHOOTING AT BISLEY.

International Contests Opened.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The shooting contests in connection with the Olympic Games have opened at Bisley.

The flags of the many nations engaged are flying over the different camps.

NEW RUSSIAN LOAN.

LONDON, JULY 8.

The Russian Internal 5 per cent. Loan of two hundred million roubles, authorized in view of the anticipated deficit, has been issued at 95.

CRICKET.

LONDON, JULY 8.

Oxford University has beaten Cambridge University at Lords by two wickets.

The matches between Notts and Derby, Leicester and Hampshire, Lancashire and Sussex, and Kent and York were abandoned.

NATIONAL WAR INSURANCE

Sir George Clarke's Opinion.

STEADY RATES WANTED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, JULY 9.

Sir George Sydenham Clarke differed from the conclusions of the Committee on National Insurance against war risks.

He considered that State action was necessary for the purpose of steadying insurance rates and averting a dangerous commercial panic at the opening of hostilities.

SITUATION IN TABRIZ.

Scarcity of Bread.

LONDON, JULY 9.

A telegram received in St. Petersburg from Tabriz states that the situation has grown worse owing to the scarcity of bread.

The bazaars are closed. Crowds are thronging the mosques and agitating against the Government.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, JULY 9.

The death is announced of Lord Blythswood.

[Archibald Campbell, first Lord Blythswood, was of the same stock as the Dukes of Argyll. He served in the Crimean War; married a daughter of the 2nd Lord Carrington, entered Parliament, became an A. D. C. to the late Queen Victoria, obtained a baronetcy in 1880 and a peerage in 1892, with special remainder to his brothers, to one of whom, a clergyman, the titles now pass. The new peer's wife, Mrs. Sholto Douglas, died recently so that there have been two deaths in the family within a month. An unusually large circle are thereby placed in mourning. The late Lord Blythswood was in no way connected with last year's new peer Lord Blyth of Blythwood, seventh of the fourteen sons and daughters of that noted Victorian courtier, the late Lord Alfred Paget, so long Clerk-Marshal in the late Queen's household, Mrs Douglas's father was himself one of a family of eighteen children born to her grandfather, the first Marquis of Anglesey, who commanded the cavalry at the Battle of Waterloo on June 18, 1815, ninety-three years ago in addition to which her paternal uncle had no fewer than nine children.

THE BRUSSEL'S CONFERENCE.

Government of India's Representative.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

Major Grey, British Consul, Muscat, is representing the Government of India at the Brussel's Conference on the illicit traffic in arms and ammunition.

Captain F. Mcconaghy, Indian Political Department, on return from leave, proceeds to Muscat to act as Consul there.

DR. SVEN HEDIN.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Enquiries are being made in Tibet regarding what has happened to Dr. Sven Hedin.

P. W. D. APPOINTMENTS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, July 9.

Mr. W. A. E. Hanby, Executive Engineer, Gauhati Extension, and Mr. F. W. Allum, Executive Engineer, Katihar-Goadagari Railway, are appointed Superintendents of Works of their respective lines.

Mr. C. L. Biscoe, Officiating Manager, North Western Railway, is granted combined leave for six months from the 17th instant.

Mr. A. Watson, District Traffic Superintendent, Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway, receives a step of promotion from 1st April last.

The services of Mr. J. Mopan, Government Examiner of Accounts, are temporarily placed at the disposal of the Burma Railways Company.

Mr. C. S. B. Sinclair, Officiating Examiner, Public Works Accounts, Burma, is appointed as a temporary measure to officiate as Government Examiner of Accounts, Burma Railways, in addition to his own duties.

Mr. L. J. D. Gibson, Covenanted Temporary Engineer, State Railways, is transferred in the same capacity to the Bombay Public Works Department.

GOVERNMENT OFFICIAL ARRESTED.

Charge of Embezzlement.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Shama Churn Roy, Cashier, Central Police Office, Calcutta, is under arrest, on a charge of embezzling Rs. 14,000. He has 30 years' Government service.

MILITARY INTELIGENCE.

BOMBAY BRIGADE ORDERS.

FRIDAY, JULY 10.

Bombay Garrison:—Fort Field Officer, Lieut. W. L. Wayman, 116th Mahrattas; next for duty, Lieut. M. Dockrell, 116th Mahrattas; Colaba Field Officer, Major S. C. Pitman, R.G.A.; next for duty, Major G. F. H. Wingate, 2nd Royal Scots.

SIMLA, JULY 9.

In the forthcoming reliefs it is now settled for the 12th Pioneers to go to Kirkee instead of to Poona and the 94th Russell's Infantry to Poona, instead of to Kirkee.

Chitral Reliefs will be carried out this year starting from India on 16th September and the relieved force getting back in the latter part of October.

SEDITION IN INDIA.

Khudiram Bose's Appeal.

BENGAL NATIVE PRESS ON TINNEVELLY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

Judgment has been reserved on Khudiram Bose's appeal till Monday next.

The Native papers, generally, condemn Mr. Pinhey's sentence on Chidambaram Pillay. The "Bangalee" characterises it, as barbarous and the "Hindu Patriot," as severe and shocking; while they all think, the "Patrika" especially, that it will not diminish the influence of such men as Chidambaram.

MADRAS, JULY 9.

Subramania Siva, who has been sentenced to ten years' transportation in the Tinnevelly sedition cases, was sent to Trichinopoly this morning to be lodged in the Jail there.

A "BANDE MATARAM'S" CORRESPONDENT.

ALIGARH, JULY 9.

To-day in the Court of Mr. J. Pert, District Magistrate, Aligarh, in the case, King-Emperor vs. Hotilal alias Hiralal Verma, Mr. Wallace, Government Advocate, prosecuted, and Barrister Sohanlal defended. The accused asked the Magistrate for a chair which was allowed to him in the dock.

The following evidence is already on record:—Beni Pershad, Telegraph clerk, Civil Lines Post office, saw accused on 22nd April. The accused came to obtain authority to send press messages to Matri. Jannettson, signaller, entered accused's name as authorised correspondent. On 11th May accused personally handed a message for Matri to witness. The message recorded in "Bande Mataram" was the same as that transmitted. Witness also identified the accused in jail.

The second witness Captain Mcrai, Superintendent, Agra Jail, supported Beni Pershad's identification of accused.

The third witness, Raj Bahadur, Deposit, Clerk of the same Post Office, also identified accused whose letters came, "care of" Postmaster. Aligarh, and sent to Vidicashram. He produced a post card containing instructions regarding accused's correspondence. Accused admitted the post card.

The next witness, Mahomed Ahmed, Money Order Clerk, gave similar evidence; also, regarding instructions to send accused's letters to Editor Widu Imaulla.

Next witness, Chedaila, postman, testified to delivering letters to accused at Vidicashram for seven days.

Inspector Mahomed Bakerahkhan, Kotwal Agra City, testified to accused's arrest at the Jat boarding house, Agra College. He also found two boxes, one containing clothing, another containing books, papers, three note-books etc., also manuscript in Hindi, and various papers in English, German, Russian and French.

Next, the Chowkidar of the Jat boarding house, gave formal evidence regarding accused stay there.

Next, the postman of the Aligarh City Post Office stated that accused instructed him to give his letters to Fazulhusain.

In cross-examination accused stated he was a Jat and journalist. His home was in the village of Hanoel in the district of Muttra. He admitted sending the telegram. The "Bande Mataram" gave a gist of the telegram. The property found in his possession was not all his. Certain papers in evidence were not his, but sent by post to blackmail him. The papers were received when at Marseilles. They were posted from the Continent. The thermometer for measuring high temperature, found in his possession, belonged to him. He came to Aligarh on 22nd April. The thermometer was handed in by the Government Advocate in a sealed cover and opened by the Magistrate.

To-day's proceedings concluded by the prosecution putting in further documentary evidence. The Magistrate thereupon charged the accused under Section 124A with reference to the telegram despatched by accused to the "Bande Mataram" from Aligarh on 11th May, and committed him to the Sessions. The Court asked counsel for accused if he wished to produce evidence. Counsel applied for summons to a doctor from Bombay. The application was allowed.

THE KANKINARA CASE ADJOURNED.

CALCUTTA, JULY 8.

The seven accused, in the Kankinara bomb outrage case, were, yesterday, again brought before Mr. C. D. Ghose, Deputy Magistrate, Sealdah. The Police applied for an adjournment for a fortnight, to enable them to complete their inquiries.

The Magistrate adjourned the case to the 24th instant, remarking that he would not allow any further adjournment.

MANICKTOLA GARDEN ARRESTS.

CALCUTTA, JULY 9.

At the Alipore Police Court, this morning, nine accused, who were arrested in consequence of statements made by the informer Norendra Nath Gossain, were placed before Mr. Birley and remanded. The names of these accused are Nicoolishwar Roy Mullick, Indra Nath Nandi Charu, Chunder Rai, Jotindra Nath Banerjee, Bejoy Chunder Bhattacharjee, Debabrata Bose, Haridass Dass, Santhi Chunder Dutt alias Amrita Dutt, and Santosh Chunder Dutt.

Inspector Biswas stated that he complained against all the accused with the exception of Santhi and Santosh against whom there was no evidence. The charges against the other accused are under Sections 121A, 122, 123A 124, and 143 of the Indian Penal Code, with being members of a Secret Society which was founded at Manicktolah Garden house with the object of waging war against the King-Emperor.

Mr. Norton, in reply to the Court, stated that he was not prepared to go on with the case today owing to evidence against accused being still incomplete.

The first six accused were then remanded in custody and Santhi and Santhosh were released on their former bail. Accused Haridass Dass was also released subject to his finding an enhanced bail of two sureties of Rs. 300 each.

The trial of the accused who were arrested at the Manicktollah Garden house were then resumed.

PICRIC ACID CIRCULARS.

MADRAS, JULY 9.

At Trevandrum, yesterday, Mr. N. Krishnasawmy Iyer, Assistant Professor of Chemistry, Maharajah's College, received a packet by post which contained five copies of English pamphlets, of three pages each, giving detailed instructions for the preparation of picric acid, requesting that trial be made in the College Laboratory. Mr. Krishnasawmy Iyer sent the packet immediately to the Principal. From the post-mark the name of office of posting is not clear, but it is thought it was posted at a Railway Post Office.

THE GAZIABAD TRAIN COLLISION.

Further Evidence.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

The hearing of the Gaziabad case was resumed on the 6th instant.

Mr. Moncrieff, called, stated:—"I am the Permanent Way Inspector. I arrived with Mr. Allnutt, the Station-master of Harpur in the relief train. I saw the tablet instrument at Dasna which showed the Up train on the line. The slide was fully out. I saw the register and signed it. This in Court is it as far as I know. I was the first to see it. I was on the off side of the engine when the tablet of No. 26 Down was found. It was raked out of the fire. I walked round to the other side of the engine and saw it. I was at the scene of the accident the whole of the 7th. I don't remember the time when I heard that the tablet of No. 23 Up had been found.

The case was then adjourned till the 17th instant.

RAM NARAYAN YOGSHASTRI ROBBED.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LUCKNOW, JULY 9.

Pandit Ram Narayan Yogshastri, the famous Astrologer of these Provinces, had the misfortune of being robbed of some of his property. On the 25th May last, while he was at Cawnpore a thief entered his Lucknow residence and stole a quantity of clothes, books, certificates and medals.

The curious circumstance in connection with this theft is that he prognosticated the robbery some days previously.

A servant has been arrested on suspicion and the case is now being enquired into by the police.

The learned Pandit further states that among the articles stolen are much valued certificates and medals from the King-Emperor, members of the Royal family and the Viceroy.

He visited England twice in 1905. He saw the King by special request and foretold many things that would happen to His Majesty in 1908. He also foretold the death of the late Queen Victoria.

PLAGUE IN INDIA.

Lowest Mortality for Ten Years.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Plague is now more nearly extinct than any time previously during the past ten years. There were last week in the entire continent of India only 268 deaths and in Burma 167 deaths from this disease.

DARING DACOITY IN BURMA.

Further Sensational Details.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, JULY 9.

The following further particulars have been gathered, in regard to the dacoity, committed at Kamayut, on Monday evening last in the house of Mr. C. P. Torrens.

The gang of dacoits numbered some eight or ten Chinamen, of whom six approached the house, and finding it locked, one of them burst the venetians and crawled in and opened it for the others, who then entered. Three ransacked the house, while the other three went for those who happened to be in the house at the time—Mr. Torrens and three Burmese ladies. The other dacoits, who were outside, made for the cookhouse and servants' quarters and bound the servants.

The dacoits bound Mr. Torrens and pricked him with the point of a dah on the shin and leg, to make him divulge the hiding place of his supposed wealth.

Mah Shwe Ye struck one of the dacoits with a stick, whereupon he cut her with a butcher's knife, but not seriously, and wresting the stick from her, beat her with it. She broke away from him and ran downstairs, where she was stopped by another dacoit, who robbed her of a jewelled ring she was wearing. She also broke away from him, and getting outside, sped into Kamayut and raised the alarm.

The men were armed with dahs and Chinese butcher's knives. In the house, at the time of the dacoity, besides what was stolen and recovered, were a shot gun and revolvers, the former of which was taken but the revolver was not found. In the despatch box that was taken were jewels and ornaments valued at over Rs. 2,000; but on the first sound of the attack, they were put in a water jar and not found by the dacoits.

It is said to be known in Kamayut that during the early part of every month, sums of money amounting at times to Rs. 2,500 are kept by Mr. Torrens for his monthly expenses, and it is thought that this attracted the robbers.

There was an identification parade, but only three of the suspects arrested were identified. The men are thought to have come from the Lanmadaw quarter.

LADY MINTO'S NURSING ASSOCIATION.

The Chief Lady Superintendent's Report.

HER Excellency the Countess of Minto presided at a meeting of the Central Committee of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association at Viceregal Lodge on Wednesday, July 1st, and the following members were present:—

Sir E. N. Baker, Sir Herbert Risley, Lieutenant-General Sir Beauchamp Duff, Surgeon-General Bomford, the Honourable Mr. A. M. Ker (Honorary Treasurer), and Mrs. E. Davies (Chief Lady Superintendent).

The following is a summary of the proceedings:—

Central Committee.—Progress in many directions has been the principal characteristic of the Association during the past three months, and a note of glad appreciation has been heard from numerous sources, which is eminently encouraging.

The Provident Funds with its Rules and Regulations sanctioned by the members of the Central Committee since the last meeting, came into force at the close of March, and the Lady Superintendents and Nursing Staff have availed themselves of the generous terms offered them.

During the past three months six new Sisters have been added to the Staff, three of whom were needed to fill vacancies caused by resignation of appointments, and the remaining three were required to meet the increasing demand for the service of the Nursing Sisters created by the formation of new Centres. The Nursing Staff, therefore, at the moment, consists of three Lady Superintendents and 42 Nursing Sisters. A year ago the number of the Staff was only 24, and the Association had not then a single trained Lady Superintendent in charge of any of the different Homes.

Steamer concessions have been obtained through the generosity of Messrs. Mackinnon Mackenzie, since the establishment of a Branch in Burma, a special rebate having been granted to the Sisters of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association, when travelling on duty between Calcutta and Rangoon.

Punjab Branch.—The demand for Nursing Sisters in this Branch has been steadily on the increase, and there is every reason to believe that it will become one of the most flourishing. It has a well organized and interested Committee, who are full of zeal for its success. In March, Castle Roberts the second home at Kasauli, was abandoned, and eight Sisters in charge of the Lady Superintendent were installed in their new quarters in Murree.

Through the kindly co-operation of the Punjab Committee, the Branch in Burma was started with its required number of Nurses in March last.

The proposal to supply two Nursing Sisters for Kashmir has fallen through, partly through want of local funds and the uncertainty of sufficient subscriptions, and partly owing to the fact that the Central Committee would realize no return of fees in exchange for the salaries of the Sisters. It was hoped that by placing one of them in charge of the Cottage Hospital at Srinagar the financial obstacles would have been somewhat overcome, but the same difficulties presented themselves as far as fees were concerned, for it was found impossible to pledge even a proportionate return of them to the Central Committee.

There is still some difficulty regarding subscribers' payments. Although March 31st was fixed as the final date on which such could be received, both in the United Provinces and the Punjab, subscriptions have been sent in after that date. In the interests of the public, the Central Committee have decided that persons shall be allowed to join Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association at any time on the distinct understanding, however, that the financial year in every case closes on March 31st, without exception. With reference to the difficulties that have arisen in connection with those who tender their subscription to cover an immediate case of sickness, which is wholly contrary to the rulings of the Association, it has been resolved that, in such cases, after the payment of the annual subscription of Rs. 10 or Rs. 20, non-subscribers' rates (such rates to be regulated according to income) will be charged for the period of one week, after which the privileged rates conceded to subscribers will be permitted.

The Provincial Committees will, however, be empowered to deal with special cases on their own merits.

The officers of the Church Missionary Society resident in the Punjab and the Frontier Province having expressed a desire to be allowed to subscribe to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association on the same terms as those granted to firms, viz., Rs. 50 up to 12 members and Rs. 5 each over that number, such permission has been granted by the Central Committee.

Amongst recent subscriptions to Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association is that from the Board of Directors of the Great Indian Peninsula Railway, whose subscription is intended to cover all classes of Europeans in the Company's service.

United Provinces' Branch.—The report submitted by the Lady Superintendent regarding the conduct and professional efficiency of the Nursing Staff is satisfactory. The demand for the services of the Nursing Sisters remains steady, and much appreciation has been evinced from numerous quarters. It may be necessary next year to temporarily reduce the number of Nurses here, as the subscriptions are scarcely sufficient yet to warrant the keeping up of so large a staff.

Eastern Bengal and Assam Branch.—The Local Committee have closed the Home at Naraingunge on the ground of economy, and the Sisters have been despatched to Silchar where a large bungalow has been rented, which will be sufficiently large to accommodate the Lady Superintendent and four Nursing Sisters.

The distribution of the Nursing Sisters at four different centres in the Province, although desirable from the patients' point of view, since it secures an earlier attendance and minimum charge for travelling, involves the Provincial Committee in heavy expenditure in connection with the charges for maintenance. Shillong will ultimately be abandoned as a Nursing Centre, it being considered too difficult of access and too costly.

The subscription from private sources appear to be coming in very satisfactorily, and the Central and Local Tea Association, also the Assam Frontier Tea Association (the latter having contributed Rs. 500 to the Endowment Fund), have shown great interest. The Duars Tea Association have levied a percentage tax per acre on their gardens, which brings in per annum a minimum of Rs. 2,500, and it is to be hoped that the Surma and Assam Valley will shortly follow this praiseworthy example.

The health of the Nursing Sisters has not been so satisfactory as could be wished, two of them having been laid up with fever, and a third having been much affected by the heat, but a judicious interchange of the Sisters from the other Centres to the hill station at Shillong has brought about the hoped for results.

Rajputana Branch.—This Branch was established with a Staff of three Sisters towards the middle of March, and, so far, it would seem that success has attended the early days of its existence.

The question of isolation during the quarantine period has presented difficulties for a tent is not feasible at all seasons, and orthodox isolation is not possible within the precincts of the Home.

Central Provinces.—The Honorary Secretary of this Branch has sent in a special report concerning the excellent work done by Nursing Sister Monk since her arrival at Nagpur in June of 1907; she is considered a very able Nurse and has won quite a reputation.

Baluchistan.—Since the last meeting, Nursing Sister Cross has severed her connection with the Association, and her place has been duly filled by Miss Sharpin, a lady with English training and much experience both at home and abroad, and I trust that the same satisfactory reports will continue to be received from this Branch.

The financial position is hardly as flourishing as could be desired, the amount of fees received being very small.

Central India.—It was suggested that a Nursing Sister for this Province should be attached to the Staff of the United Provinces, and this suggestion has now become a practical reality. The United Provinces Committee have agreed to board and lodge in their Home a Nursing Sister for service in Central India for the space of one year on payment of Rs. 700 or one-twelfth part of the annual expenditure. They, however, are unable to pledge themselves beyond twelve months, as they desire to prove if such a scheme could be carried out to suit the local conditions of the two Centres concerned. It is to be hoped that this arrangement will lead to the adoption of a permanent one on similar lines.

The subscriptions promised from Central India, where there is only a small European community composed almost exclusively of officials, amount to Rs. 440 only.

Burma.—This Centre came into existence in the beginning of March with the installation of two Sisters, and four weeks later it received its full complement of Nurses when the remaining two arrived at Rangoon.

The Sisters are delighted with the Home and the arrangements made for their comfort. Quarters at Maymyo are also furnished and ready for occupation. Since their arrival they have made themselves known, and Lady White is actively interesting herself in the work of the Association.

The Hon'ble Sir Harvey Adamson has been elected to represent the interest of this Branch, and has kindly intimated his willingness to serve as its representative on the Central Committee.

Up to date the subscriptions have come in well and the prospects of the success of this Branch are most promising.

Steps are now being taken towards the formation of a Branch of Lady Minto's Indian Nursing Association in Bengal, and it is to be hoped that it well prove one of its most successful and flourishing Centres in the near future.

With the establishment of a Branch in Bengal, no less than 9 Centres will have taken root within the short space of a couple of years.

HIGHWAYS AND BYWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE".

SIR,—The references made at the recent Council meeting of His Excellency the Governor at Poona, to the lack of landing-places across the harbour, came to my mind rather forcibly on Monday last when business happened to take me to Kalgan, near Mandwa.

The start was made at 7-30 a.m. from the Carnac Bunder, by the excellently equipped ferry steamer "Paravata" of the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. Notwithstanding the distinctly monsoonish character of the weather there was the usual large complement of passengers, and when these had all been stowed carefully and as comfortably as possible into their respective quarters, the "Paravata" started off as punctually as the Mail—a great contrast to the state of affairs prevailing little more than two years ago when, after confusion and objurgations infinite, the competing Hajees might be seen tearing their hair on the Bunder head in their anxiety to get the first start, which was always well after the scheduled time.

After a somewhat stormy passage, which, owing to the steadiness of the steamer and the arrangements made for their accommodation caused no hardship to the passengers, the real troubles began with the landing in a sailing boat at Big Karanja. Here perhaps the wet and windy discomfort of landing is unavoidable, but there is no reason for resignation to the truly awful conditions attendant on getting ashore at Rewas, the next station, which is well protected within the Creek. Here a flat-bottomed barge manned by eight fishermen put off to take us ashore, and about a hundred of us embarked. The crew put their backs into it, and soon we ran full tilt on to a mud bank, effectually displacing all passengers from their centre of gravity. Here one has the choice of wading or being carried. I selected the latter, but to little purpose eventually. Even after this the traveller is by no means on dry land. One method of surmounting further difficulties is by the mud slide in a tony—an experience a long way in front of anything at Earl's Court or Shepherd's Bush. This, however, was no particular novelty to me, so I tried the route by the new causeway, constructed a couple of years ago by the Public Works Department at a cost of about Rs. 30,000. By the time I had tramped upwards of half a mile through water, mud and sand, without the causeway coming into sight, I began to understand why it is only the most economical who use this route.

However, a break in the weather at last disclosed, just ahead, a bank of paddy mud some three feet above the sand. It is not easy to ascend this famous causeway, but it is a good deal more difficult to balance oneself on the top—about as broad as a paper knife. After one has climed up three-fourths of a mile of this, ticklish travelling has to be negotiated, varied by occasional breaks in the embankment where waterways have made their way through; and at length you come to a sort of wooden bridge, to reach which you have to climb up from the crevases it is intended to cross. This ineffectual structure and a few heaps of stone are all that is left of about Rs. 30,000. The inhabitants who have to put up with this state of things, and whose money it was principally which was thus wasted, are by long custom reconciled to their hardship, and are kind-hearted enough to help a stray traveller all they can—a contrast with the performances of those whose duty it is to look after local communications.

No improvements have been made in these western landing-stages since 1863, and the impression among the villagers thereabouts seems to be that there is only some delay in the ordinary office routine which prevents the "hookum" being given for the completion of work begun nearly half a century ago.

To sum up: There has been a considerable increase of late years in the Konkan passenger traffic: Under the supervision of the present head of the Emigration Department (for the first time in the Department's history a sailor—an innovation which it is to be hoped will be made the rule henceforth) the quality, equipment, and general turn-out, including the manning, of the licensed sailing craft which do the coastal passenger and carrying work, have greatly improved and since the Bombay Steam Navigation Co. undertook the Harbour Ferry Service the Ferry steamers are excellently managed and fulfil a public need in a way entirely commendable. Only the roads, piers and landing-places—responsibilities beyond the reach of private enterprise—remain entirely neglected. I trust that Sir George Clarke will take the opportunity one of these times of going to Mahableshwar by the interesting Dharamtar Route, and see for himself the needs of this forsaken territory.—Yours, etc.

EXPLORER.

ASIATICS AND EMPIRE.

Mr. Gandhi's Views.

The following address was given by Mr. M. K. Gandhi, Barrister-at-Law, before the Y.M.C.A. Johannesburg, in June, in moving the negative in a debate on the question, "Are Asiatics and the coloured races a menace to the Empire?":—

It seems to me somewhat remarkable that a question of this description should arise at all or that there should be any debate whatsoever as to whether coloured races are a menace to the Empire. I think that a question of that description could arise only in the Colonies, or, better still only in some of the Colonies. In a well-ordered society industrious and intelligent men can never be a menace. If they have any defects the very order of the society corrects them. At the same time, we, as pratical men and women living in this very pratical age, have to face facts as they are, and, seeing that questions of this description arise in the Colonies, it is undoubtedly well that we should discuss them and debate upon them; and, to my mind, it is a very happy augury for the future that your humble servant can be called upon to give his views on the question before an audience like this, and I think it is also a happy augury that this hall is so well filled, showing the keen interest taken in the subject.

By the term "coloured people" generally I think we understand only offspring of mixed marriages, but, in connection with the question before us this evening, the term "coloured people" has been taken more comprehensively, and has been made to include the coloured people proper—the Africans—and the Asiatics. My own observations and experience, as you know, are confined very largely to British Indians, my own fellow countrymen, but, in studying the Indian question I have endeavoured to study the question as it affects the Africans and the Chinese. It seems to me that both the Africans and the Asiatics have advanced the Empire as a whole; we can hardly think of South Africa without the African races. And who can think of the British Empire without India? South Africa would probably be a howling wilderness without the Africans. I do not think that the white man would have come to South Africa at all if there had been no native races.

This brings me to the "White Man's Burden" as Kipling has called it. His writings, to my mind, have been very much misunderstood. We know now also that he himself has very considerably, with extended experience, revised his views, and he no longer thinks that the coloured people are a menace to the Empire, or that the white man may not co-exist with the coloured man. Be that as it may, he has certainly shown in some of his writings that it was really a responsibility thrown on the white people, more particularly on the British people, to act as trustees for the coloured races. But have the white people acted as trustees? Would you consider that your own wards were a menace to yourselves. The majority of people in South Africa, the majority of people in most of the Colonies, have become impatient of colour, and it behoves every right-minded man and woman to think twice before he or she jumps to the conclusion that the coloured people are a menace and that, therefore, they ought to be got rid of with the greatest possible dispatch. We hear nowadays a great deal of

THE SEGREGATION POLICY,

as if it were possible to put people in watertight compartments. Captain Cooke has written to the papers and has taken the trouble of discussing the same question with me, and has propounded a policy of segregation. I had no hesitation in telling him that, in my own opinion, based now on 14 years' observation and study, such a scheme, if it was meant to people some portions of East Africa with coloured people only, or, better still, with Asiatics only, was not possible of fulfilment. How are you going to restrict Asiatics to some parts of the earth only? Will they be con[illegible] have those portions of the earth whi[illegible] portioned to them and which [illegible] occupation? I have certainly n[illegible] find any justification for the colou[illegible] words of Mr. Chamberlain, it is p[illegible] distinctions on the ground of want of [illegible] the ground of criminality, or some such g[illegible] there will be no cry of segregation. But [illegible] present civilisation, or, rather, from western [illegible]sation, there flow two propositions, which [illegible] almost become maxims to live by—I call them fallacious maxims. They are "might is right" and "survival of the fittest." Those who have propounded these two maxims have given a meaning to them. I am not going into the meaning that might be attached in our minds to them, but they have said undoubtedly by "might is right" that physical might is right, that physical strength is right and supreme. Some of them have also combined intellectual strength with physical strength but I would replace both these with the heart-strength, and I say that nobody with merely physical might and intellectual might can ever enjoy that strength that can proceed from the heart. It never can be that mere intellectual or mere physical strength can ever supersede the heart-strength or, as Ruskin would say, social affections. A quickening and quickened soul responds only to the springs of the heart. That is

THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN WESTERN AND EASTERN CIVILISATION.

I know that I am treading on very dangerous and delicate ground. We had the distinction given to us by so great an authority as Lord Selborne only a short time ago, and I have very humbly and very respectfully to differ from His Excellency's views. It appears that western civilisation is destructive, eastern civilisation is constructive. Western civilisation is centrifugal, Eastern civilisation is centripetal. Western civilisation, therefore, is naturally disruptive, whereas eastern civilisation combines. I believe also that western civilisation is without a goal, eastern civilisation has always had the goal before it. I do not mix up or confuse western civilisation with Christian progress. I decline to believe that it is a symbol of Christian progress that we have covered a large part of the globe with the telegraph system, that we have got telephones and ocean greyhounds, and that we have trains running at a velocity of 50 or even 60 miles per hour. I refuse to believe that all this activity connotes Christian progress but it does connote western civilisation. I think western civilisation also represents tremendous activity, eastern civilisation represents contemplativeness, but it also sometimes represents lethargy. The people in India, the people in China—I leave Japan for the time being—having been sunk in their contemplative mood, have forgotten the essence of the thing, they have forgotten that in transferring their activity from one sphere of life, to another sphere of life they had not to be idle, they had not to be lazy. The result is that immediately they find an obstacle in their way they simply sit down. It is necessary that that civilisation should come in contact with that of the west, it is necessary that that civilisation should be quickened with the western spirit. Immediately that fact is accomplished I have no doubt also that the eastern civilisation will become predominant, because it has a goal. I think you will see easily that a civilisation or a condition in which all the forces fly away from the centre must necessarily be without a goal, whereas those which converge to a point have always a goal. It is then necessary for these two civilasations to meet and we shall have a different force altogether, by no means a menacing force, by no means a force that disunites, but a force that unites. The two forces are undoubtedly opposing forces, but perhaps in the economy of nature both are necessary. Only we, as intelligent human beings with heart and soul, have to see what those forces are and have to use them, not blindly but intelligently, not anyhow and haphazard, but with a goal in view. Immediately that is done there is no difficulty whatsoever in two civilisations meetings, and meeting for a good purpose.

I have said that the African races have undoubtedly served the Empire, and I believe so have the Asiatic races, or rather,

BRITISH INDIANS.

Have not the British Indians fought on many a battle-field? A people, moreover, who have religion as the basis of life cannot be a menace. And how can the African races be a menace? They are still in history of the world's learners. Able-bodied and intelligent men as they are, they cannot but be an asset to the Empire. I believe with Mr. Creswell that they ought not to be protected. We do not want protection for them in any shape or form, but I do believe this—that they are entitled to justice, a fair field and no favour. Immediately you give that to them, you will find no difficulty. Whilst, therefore, Asiatics and other coloured people cannot be a menace, Asiatics at least have been made a menace in some colonies. We have been told that Natal and Mauritius are awful examples to every white man throughout the world. I do not know that they are such awful countries, but I, at the same time, believe that if what happened in Natal had not happened, it would have been different—whether better or worse we are not for the present discussing; but, if these countries have been ruined they have been ruined purposely by white men, or, rather, by a few of them who were in a hurry to get rich. If they had only bided their time and opportunity, no such thing need, would have happened. They did not hesitate to import indentured labour, which might be called semi-slave labour, from India. Posterity has to pay for it. If, therefore, Natal or Mauritius has suffered, it has suffered not from Asiatics as such, but from a system of labour of which Asiatics happened to form part. Had there been white indentured labour instead, the result would have been the same. It is not the free Indian population that can ever do any harm whatsoever to the Colonies. But I do also admit that there are

SOME REASONABLE COMPLAINTS

with reference to British Indians. I venture, however, to submit that these complaints have no real basis. It is complained that they live in dirty hovels. Yes, some of them do. They are said to live very cheaply. But if you were to examine these complaints, I think, you would come to the conclusion that they could be dealt with very easily and very effectively by municipal regulations. There are many complaints against the people living in the East End of London by the people living in the West End, but no one has suggested that, therefore, the people in the East End should be swept away. Sweep away the rack rent and the conditions prevailing in the East End, and its inhabitants will be just as good as those in the West End. Similarly also, sweep away the conditions under which British Indians are called upon to live, sweep away the condition that they cannot own a patch of land which they can call their own, that they cannot live, and move, and have their being on God's earth in South Africa with any degree of freedom, self-respect, and manliness, and they will realise that in Rome they must live as the Romans do, and will respond to every real and reasonable call that can be made upon them by the white man; but I ask you to be patient with them just as you would be patient with any fellow-man. Treat him as a real, live human being, and you will have no such thing as the Indian question in the country. Please do not forget I do not advocate that there should be absolutely free immigration. On the contrary, I have always said, and British Indians admit that there may be regulation of immigration, but never based on colour. Anyone who is accepted as an immigration ought to be entitled to all the rights that a man who lives in the country should possess. Whether he should have political rights or not is another question. I am not here to-day to discuss the political question at all. But there should be no two opinions as to whether he may live freely without being restricted, move freely without being restricted, own land, or trade honestly. British Indians and Englishmen have come together by Divine Providence. I may add and I believe it is true, that when the British occupied India, it was not owing to humanitarian grounds, but that the act was

SELFISH AND OFTEN TINGED WITH DISHONESTY.

But Nature's ways are inscrutable. She often unmakes what man makes and produces good out of evil. Such is, in my opinion, the case with the British connection with India. I believe that the two races, the British and the Indian, have been brought together, not only for their own mutual advantage, but to leave an impress on the history of the world. Believing that, I also believe that it is well for me to be a loyal subject of the Empire, but not I hope a member of a subject-race. I trust it is the mission of the English race, even where there are subject-races, to raise them to equality with themselves to give them free institutions and make them absolutely free men. If that be the mission of the Empire, the mission of the British race, then is it not as well that the millions of human beings should be trained for self-government? If we look into the future is it not a heritage we have to leave to posterity that all the different races commingle and produce a civilisation that perhaps the world has not yet seen? There are difficulties and misunderstandings, but I do believe in the words of the sacred hymn, "We shall know each other better when the mists have rolled away."

THE "Cochin Gazette" received to-day contains a long review by the Dewan, Mr. A. R. Banerji, of the financial position of State, which, as has been stated more than once recently, is in an unsatisfactory condition owing to the "spirited financial policy" of a few years ago, which launched the State on a scheme of railway construction. In the course of his review the Dewan says that it is gratifying to note that, taking all the discouraging figures into consideration, the general condition of the cash balance at the end of this year is expected to be far more satisfactory than was anticipated in the Budget. In spite of a thorough overhauling of the accounts the debiting of outstandings to their proper heads of account, the payment of current liabilities, the heavy deficit on Forests and Tramways, the creation of new departments and the reformation of others, all requiring extra expenditure, and the payment of Rs. 2,10,000 towards a temporary loan account for which no provision had been made in the Budget, it is expected that the year will close with a cash balance of Rs. 2,54,260 as against Rs. 5,07,612 anticipated. This net result is a sufficient proof of the marked change in the financial administration of the State and affords great encouragement for the future.

SPORTING NEWS.

FOOTBALL.

Harwood League.

There being no reserved enclosure on the Oval, the attendance on the grounds is generally of a big order, but yesterday, thanks to a clear sky, the crowd that gathered to witness the match between the Government Telegraph Recreation Club and the Royal Garrison Arrillery on that ground, must be considered a record one and the game they watched was certainly an excellent exhibition of football. The finely laid-on turf of the Oval which gets sodden and slippery with even an ordinary shower had with a day's sunshine wonderfully recovered from the past week's soaking, and with no perverse wind the conditions under which the match was played were ideal.

There were no new players in the teams. For the signallers, Edie, who towards the close of the last season was put down to keep goal, was again occupying that position and was eminently safe, and but for him the score of the gunners would have run into double figures. The backs, as usual, did good work but the forward line, though Cowper is in the centre, were again poor in front of the goal. The team have excellent material in them but they must put in some more training, if they wish to secure a place of honour in the final results.

The Artillerymen, on the other hand, had re-arranged their forces. Sergeant Watts, hitherto left-back was centre-forward yesterday, and Reynolds, inside-right, the old incumbent of the last position being relegated to the half-line while Collumbell served as left-back. The arrangement as regards the forward line worked admirably but their defence, except for MacGharry (centre-half) and Wiggitt (right-back), betrayed weakness and their flags were often exposed to danger, and had their adversaries possessed the necessary combination the result of the game would have been difficult to foretell.

The game under notice was a fast one and of the most exciting nature. The Artillerymen notched a point at the commencement, but all attempts to secure an addition were thwarted by Edie saving cleverly, while the civilians were unable to open their account. In the second half, immediately after resumption, the soldiers scored a second goal. Contested play, in which both the flags were threatened, was then witnessed and neither were able to score for a long time. Towards the close, the Artillerymen secured a third point through a penalty shot and all efforts of the Telegraphs having produced no result, the match ended in a win for the R. G. A. by three goals to love.

Punctually to the stroke of six, the gunners who were defending the northern goal kicked off and invaded their enemy's territory and though kept at bay for a few minutes, Titley out of a good opening, by a neat shot, scored. The signallers immediately tried to retaliate but Bowyer cleared a volley from their inside-right. The leather was then confined to the civilian ground and no result having been produced out of a corner shot, the Artillery soon had a free shot and Reynolds' attempt to lead the ball in was frustrated by Edie. Soon after, another combined attack was made on the same flags and Edie saved three times in as many minutes. The Telegraphs now securing the ball, made for the soldiers' flags but were sent back before they could be dangerous. Up and down play followed and the Telegraph flags were repeatedly shot at but Edie's defence was impenetrable. Towards the close of this half, Cowper and Asplin made one more effort to equalize, but a wide shot lost them the opportunity. The referee's whistle piped half time, as Bett's shot was cleared by Edie. Score:—

R. G. A. .... 1 goal.
Govt. Telegraph .... nil.

On crossing over, the Artillerymen again opened attack and securing a corner, Bayley kicked the leather to Reynolds and the latter headed it between the posts for No. 2. Invasion of the gunners' territory followed and a corner brought the civilians no score. The soldiers again beseiged their enemy, and Watts shot too high. A return attack was then made by the signallers and Bowyer cleared. For the next ten minutes the ball was confined to the Telegraph ground and after one or two wide shots, Edie was called upon to save, to which he replied gamely. Play all over the field then set in and both the flags were well-defended. With about four minutes to go, Wiggitt from a penalty shot scored the third goal for the gunners and as full time was whistling, an excellent shot from Titley struck the bar and rolled out. Score:—

R. G. A. .... 3 goals.
Govt. Telegraphs .... nil.

TEAMS.

R. G. A.
Goal—Bowyer.
Backs—Collumbell, Wiggitt.
Half-backs—Southcote, MacGharry, Downey.
Forwards—Bayley, Bett, Watts (capt.), Reynolds, Titley.

GOVT. TELEGRAPHS.
Goal—Edie.
Backs—Edwards (capt.), Nicholas.
Half-backs—Taylor, Crutchley, Clarke.
Forwards—Lambert, Holman, Cowper, Asplin, Cahill.

Referee.—Mr. G. Walton.

CRICKET.

Poona Gymkhana vs. Bombay Islam Gymkhana.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

An ideal day for cricket was to-day, and with the pitch at the Gymkhana in perfect trim this match was played with unusual zest and resulted in a hollow defeat for the Islamites. Scores:—

POONA GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

Mr Airy, c Mahomed, b Tambuwala ...	25
Capt Kriokenbeck, c Kamrudin, b Tambuwalla	10
Mr Solano, c Moolajee, b Kamrudin ...	0
Capt Grant, c Mooh, b Tambuwalla ...	13
Capt Ruttero, Ismail, b Moolajee ...	6
Major Field, st Pirmahomed, b Moolajee	0
Col Morse, b Moolajee	4
Mr Williams, c and b Tambuwalla ...	14
Capt Bowle, b Moolajee	7
Mr Wallace, not out	8
Mr Brinde, b Moolajee	18
Extras ...	5
Total	111

BOMBAY ISLAM GYMKHANA.

1st Innings.

C M Ali, c Bowle, b Brende	3
S M Patel, c Bowle, b Morse	8
Mahomed, c Brinde, b Morse	12
Usuf, c Grant, b Morse	12
Tambuwala, c Airy, b Morse	0
Moolajee, c Rutter, b Morse	3
Ismail, c Bowle, b Morse	0
Pirmahomed, st Solano, b Brinde... ...	0
Asis, c Morse, b Brinde	0
Omer, not out	2
M G Tyebjee, b Brinde	2
Extras	7
Total	49

KIRKEE RACES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, JULY 9.

There was a phenomenally large attendance at the Kirkee Races to-day and the racing, in beautiful weather, was capital all throughout. The Officers of the 3rd Sappers and Miners were "At Home" on the course and the Band of the 107th Pioneers played during the afternoon. Results:—

THE LONG PLATE—for Arab ponies who never won a race of the value of Rs. 200. Distance 7 furlongs.

Mr Wallace's Sir Asker, 8st 13lbs ....Dhondi 1
Mr Ali bin Talib's Fareikh, 10st 9lbs .... Capt. Hopwood 2
Mr Adil's Light, 8st 5lbs.........................Mr. Irani 3

Mr Mernshi came down at the bend, but was unhurt.

Betting:—2 to 1 on Asker, 3 to 1 Fareikh, 8 to 1 Light, and 10 to 1 Munshi.

Won by a length; neck between second and third. Time—1min. 49secs.

BEGINNERS' PLATE—for Arab ponies which never won a race of any description. Distance, three furlongs:—

Worcester Regt. Polo Club's Siribad, 9st 6lbs Capt Gibbs 1
Colonel J. J. O'Donell's Mashook, 10st 1lb..Owner 2
Mr Burns' Dhansa.........................Mr Beaumont 3

Also ran:—Ateyaba, 10st 10lbs; Kagal, 9st 12lbs; and Fusel, 9st 9lbs.

Betting:—3 to 1 Siribad, Kagal and Dhansa, 2 to 1 Ateyaba and 4 to 1 the rest.

Won by half a length; head between second and third. Time—43 secs.

ARAB POLO PONY SCURRY—catchweights: C. B's 12st, Arabs 11st:—

Capt. Meynell's Arabistan ....Owner 1
Mr Morrison's Great Shot................................ 2
Capt. Hodgson's Golden Wren......................Owner 3

Also ran:—Stirling and Banis.

Won by 2 lengths; a length between second and third. Time—34 sec.

MILITARY PLATE—for bona fide chargers; catchweights 11st 7lbs. Distance, six furlongs:—

Capt. Mundy's Certolan ....Owner 1
Mr H. Deb Johnson's Susie .... Owner 2
Capt. Ramedon's Glory.................................... 3

Also ran.—Long Tom and Mindon.

Betting.—Evens Certolan; 3 to 1 Susie; and 10 to 1 the rest.

Won by a length; a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 33 secs.

CLOSED ARAB RACE. Distance, six furlongs:—

Mr Plaff's Court Martial, 11st 5lbs...Capt. Meynell 1
Capt Hopwood's Gendarme, 10st 7lbs...Capt Gibbs 2
Mr Morrison's Honey, 9st 9lbs ...Capt Hopwood 3

Also ran.—Hooded Falcon, Ortolan and Helper.

Won by a length; same distance between second and third. Time—1min. 28¾ secs.

THE SCRAMBLE PLATE. Distance, half a mile:—

Mr. M. Goculdas' Vedas, 11st 5lb...Capt. Meynell 1
H. H. the Chief of Manavadas' Calcutta, 9st 11lbs...Mr Beaumont 2
Mr Ali bin Talib's Cintra, 10st 2lb..Capt Hopwood 3

Betting—4 to 1 on Vedas, 2 to 1 Calcutta, 3 to Cintra.

Won easily by a length; two lengths between second and third. Time—55 2-5 secs.

Major Tecky has resigned the Secretaryship of the Indian Polo Association and there is a deadlock in measuring, the consequence of which is severely felt in Poona.

RAILWAY RETURNS.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

Approximate return of traffic for week ended 27th June on 504·35 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (Estimated.)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total traffic for the week	1,60,000	2,50,000	4,000	4,14,000
Or per mile of Railway	317	496	8	821
For previous 24 weeks of half year	39,36,730	66,68,046	92,604	1,06,97,380
Total for 25 weeks ..	40,96,730	69,18,046	96,604	1,11,11,380
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding week of previous year	1,43,874	2,55,280	—3,380	3,95,774
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	285	506	—6	785
Total to corresponding date do. ..	38,79,587	79,58,225	1,00,089	1,19,37,901

Increase for the week .... Rs. 18,226
Decrease to date............. " 8,26,521

GODHRA-RUTLAM-NAGDA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June on 141·14 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts.	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts.	Other Earnings (estimated).	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week................	7,000	21,000	......	28,000
Or per mile of Railway	49	149	......	198
For previous 24 weeks of half-year	1,74,732	5,74,355	3,575	7,52,662
Total for 25 weeks ...	1,81,732	5,95,355	3,575	7,80,662
Comparison.				
Total for corresponding Week of previous year	6,452	43,754	88	50,294
Per mile of Ry. do. ..	46	310	......	356
Total to corspg date do.	1,67,844	9,11,317	4,761	10,83,922

Decrease for the week ... Rs. 22,294
Do. to date.............. " 3,03,260

PALANPUR-DEESA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for week ended 27th June on 17·28 Miles open.

	Coaching Traffic Receipts	Merchandise and Mineral Traffic Receipts	Other Earnings (Estimated)	Total Earnings.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Total Traffic for the week	500	500	......	1,000
Or per mile of Rail way	29	29	....	58
For previous 24 weeks of half-year.	12,739	13,517	78	26,334
Total for 25 weeks..	13,239	14,017	78	27,334
Comparison				
Total for corresponding week of previous year ...	591	416	1	1,008
Per mile of Ry. do.	32	25	....	58
Total to corresponding date do.	11,238	10,866	97	22,201

Increase for the week .... Rs. 8
Do to date.............. " 5,133

ECLIPSE STAKES.
LIVERPOOL SUMMER CUP.

STARTING PRICE commissions executed on all principal English races.

Double and treble events, etc.
Send for list of probable starters and prices.

BEATTIE BROS.,
BOMBAY.

AGRICULTURAL SAYINGS IN BENGAL.

Quaint, Wise and Otherwise.

Mr. Jamini Mohan Ghosh, B.A. of Mymensingh, writes to the "Agriculture Journal of India":—Every country has its sayings, and it is in the fitness of things that as one of the foremost agricultural provinces in India, Bengal should possess a wealth of agricultural folk-lore.

Like other folk-lores of Bengal, these agricultural sayings are attributed to Khana, a mythical lady, who is said to have been gifted with supernatural astrological knowledge. The reason of enshrouding them with legendary mystery, so common in this country, may be to lend a religious sanction to them so that they may be scrupulously observed by the intensely religious peasantry of this country. These sayings are mostly in the form of couplets, dealing with the various aspects of cultivation, and are represented as being addressed by Khana to her father-in-law, Baraha. Nevertheless they very often betray in their language and observations, the rhymer to be no other than a tiller of the soil. For who but a cultivator would characterise the "uncertain heaven" with patches of clouds, as a field "broken up with axe and spade," or would consider it "a favour of Luxmi (goddess of Fortune) to have the compound of his house filled with water-gourd and cucumber" and feel "her presence when his thatched roof is covered with leaves of water-melon."

That the true cultivator must needs labour on his own soil is expressed in the saying that "he who himself works or employs labourers gains heaps and he who takes umbrella on his shoulder (i.e., supervises the labourers in his fields) gains half, while the cry for want of rice rends the house of him who asks questions (of his labourers) remaining idle in his house." Neither should one have partners in his field, for "only father and son should plough one's field, failing which take only one's own brother." Again, says another proverb, "he who having oxen does not plough suffers misery for ever."

Rain is an important factor in the agriculture of India. And it is, therefore, only proper that in Bengal, where there is practically no irrigation, a large portion of agricultural sayings should relate to rainfall.

Rain from about the middle of November to the middle of January is very injurious to the ripening paddy crop, and hinders the gathering, drying and threshing of the crop, so run the couplets,—"If rain falls in the month of "Agrahayan" (middle November to middle December) the king himself goes a-begging" (signifying famine). Also, "if it rains in "Pous" (middle December—middle January), even the husks bring money (so great is the scarcity)."

On the contrary, rain is very welcome from February to April as the ploughing and sowing season commences, and a moist soil is easy to be ploughed up, so goes the proverb:—"If there be rain during late "Magh" (i. e., early February) the holy land is of the blessed king" (meaning there is the indication of a prosperous season) and also "if it rains in 'Chaitra' (middle March—middle April) there will be growth of paddy."

Again, small milets are helped by a shower in late February or early March, and we have "if it rains in 'Falgun' (middle February—middle March) 'Chena' and 'Kaon' (small millets) grow twice."

Drought in late May and early June assists the young seedlings of paddy to grow instead of being swamped by rain, but during next two months, i. e., the rainy season, we must have rain for them, as also for sowing late paddy in the high lands; this is expressed in the familiar sayings:—"(If there be) any drought in 'Jaistha' (middle May—middle June) and shower in 'Ashar' (middle June—middle July) the earth cannot bear the burden of crops."

During the rainy season, an easterly wind would sometimes disperse a gathering cloud and without rain there is very little prospect of a good harvest, so "if there be easterly wind in "Ashar" and "Sraban" (the rainy season)," the cultivator is advised to "hang up his plough and go to commerce."

Rain is very much appreciated by the peasants in "Kartic" (middle October—middle November) and is known in these parts as "Katian." It helps the ears to come out, and is very necessary for the development of the corn, and "Khana says that a little rain in "Kartic" (gives) twice paddy."

Now, having completed the cycle of sayings on the effect of rain fall throughout the various months of the year, we shall give some of the sayings on the signs of rain. How far they are predictive I have not been able to test, and I give them for what they are worth. But in some of them at least, there is some truth as in the fact that "when the frog croaks incessantly, know it will rain soon," but with this is coupled the rather incredible saying in which "Khana says that if it blows north-east on the first day of the year, there will be (ample) rain."

The ninth day of the new moon in "Ashar" (i. e., late June) is regarded as a very significant day by the cultivators, and rain or drought on this day is believed to give the forecast for the year. Says Khana, "Father-in-law, what's the need of calculating, for if on the ninth day of the new moon in "Ashar," it rains heavily, herons will walk over mid-ocean (meaning there will be drought), if on the other hand there be a few drops of rain, fishes will abound even in the mountain (i. e., there will be heavy rain throughout the year), also if it drizzles the earth will shake under the burden of crops, but if the sun (after the day's labour) takes his throne smiling (i. e., if there be a cloudless afternoon) the cattle of cultivators will be sold in fairs" (meaning a very bad year for them). The rainbow is also supposed to give indications for the year and we have "if there be rainbow on the west (sky) there will be drought throughout the year, while if there be a rainbow on the east there will be storm and rain."

A writer in an Indian agricultural paper vouches for the accuracy of the saying that "if the days be cloudy and the nights starry, these are the signs of drought, also that "the easterly wind in "Bhadra' and "Aswin" (mid August—mid October) brings a downpour," so the cultivator is advised to "go home after cutting through the "ail"" (to prevent the field from being flooded and the standing crop being injured). The halo round the sun or the moon is also supposed to be an indication of rain, and we have that "if the halo be distant, rain is imminent, while if the halo be nearer, it means flood."

I now conclude these sayings on the signs of rain, with the one which foretells "drought or excessive rain in a month having five sundays." There are others on the subject which seem to be even more vague and arbitrary than even some of the preceding ones.

Paddy being the staple crop, receives the greatest attention in these sayings, and so we have the favourable circumstances for a good harvest summed up in a single couplet thus,—"If (the fields) are full (of water) in Cancer and dry up in Leo, also if they are filled to their ears in Virgo, and if it rain without wind in Libra, then there will ye keep your paddy?" (so abundant will be the harvest.)

The lowlands, specially in Eastern Bengal, are inundated by the overflowing of rivers during the rainy season. The yearly inundation is also a very vital factor to agriculture as it leaves behind a deposit of silt. A high and sudden rise of water will destroy the standing crops, while a low and slow rise is beneficial for the development of the plants. And so "the first rise of water in "Baisakh" makes the "aus" paddy grow twice." The indications of inundation seem rather queer, thus "if it is warm in "Pous," cold in 'Baisakh,' the pits will be filled in by the first part of "Ashar," and Khana says, O my husband, there will be no water in "Sraban" and "Bhadra." Also, "if during mid "Ashar" southerly wind blows, there will be flood during the year." But the queerest of all is that which would foretell a good harvest of paddy from a good harvest of mango, and also a flood from a good season of tamarind.

Conditions of soil and of climate differ very much with different places, yet the above may be taken to represent fairly the circumstances for a good harvest in a normal year. But it would be absurd to lay down for the whole of Lower Bengal and for high and low lands as well that a cultivator would be "happy and prosper in husbandary and also gain honour if he plants paddy within five days of the month of "Ashar." Neither can it be advised with certainty to "plant as much pulses as one can from the fourth of "Bhadra" to the fourth of "Aswin." Also there is much truth when "Khana would advise a son of the peasant to sow mustard seeds during the latter part of "sarat" i. e., mid September to mid October. Also "he who without transplanting chilli seedlings in "Bhadra or Aswin" spends his time in sleep and in the "Kartik" and "Agrahayan" (i. e., the next two months) transplants the old seedlings, will not have to fill his store of chillies as those plants will die of fungus diseases."

Again, among the sayings on the proper time of planting is one which advises a husbandman to "plant turmeric in "Baisakh or Jaistha." throwing away pieces and dice, to hoe the soil in "Ashar" and "Sraban" and to make it thorough in "Bhadra," (otherwise) says Earth, "what yield can I give, if planted on any other rule." Also, "if you don't plant 'Ol' ("Amorphophallu companulatus") in "Falgun" then there will be topsy-turvy in the end," so also "Patal" "(Trichosanthes disica Roxb.)" planted in "Falgun", gives twice the crops."

The sayings on the planting of bamboo are rather interesting. Thus we have "O brother cultivator! plant baboos eight cubits apart at a depth of one cubit, and after planting three hundred and sixty clumps of them, lie ye peasant, on your bedstead." Presumably one or two bamboos from each clump, would enable him to provide for his daily necessaries throughout the year. But the reckless cutting of bamboos would destroy a clump so a man wishing to preserve his bamboos must be "as stiff (sparing) as the twig of a bamboo," for "the cocoanuts of the spendthrift, and the bamboos of the miser do not run short throughout the year." Wholesale destruction is also reprehensible in the case of plantain, which is also a very important plant, as its flower, leaves and even the trunk are of everyday necessity in a household. The leaves serve the purpose of plates and are largely utilised during feasts even in the houses of the rich, while the flower and the trunk are cooked up for meals. Nevertheless the "leaves must not be cut off as soon as planted," for that would injure the plant, and it is the peasants interest to save a valuable plant "that would provide him with cloth and food."

Ploughing is begun on auspicious days, and the Hindu cultivator consults the village astrologer before beginning to plough his fields a-new. Many stringent rules have been laid down for it. Thus, "Hear cultivators, says Khana, when you go to your fields with plough, seek out an auspicious moment for that, also let not have any untoward news on your way, next ascertain the directions and begin ploughing from the east, then will your whole labours be fulfilled without fail." The cultivator, also, should not "take to his plough on the new and the full moon, for then his misery would last for ever, his bullocks will have gout and he will not have food in his house."

That different crops would require different degrees of preparation of the soil is laccnically summarised in a single couplet. Thus the radish requires a thoroughly prepared soil, so "sixteen ploughings" are laid down for it, and "half of that for cotton," a tap-rooted plant. But paddy having crown-roots "half of that" (i.e., four ploughings) would suffice for it, while "the betel-vine (would grow) without any ploughing." Also "the soil for sugarcane should be thoroughly pulverised," which requires a great deal of labour, so "let him who has grandsons, great-grandsons cultivate sugarcane." Again, the soil for "Man" ("Arum indicum") is prepared by a spade, while ploughing is required for preparing a soil for 'til' ("sesamum indicum.")

That some plants would thrive in light, while others would require shade, has not also been lost sight of in these sayings. Khana would say "Paddy in sunshine, and betel-vine in shade, (thrive);" while "though the 'Ol' in shade would itch the mouth, it would do no other harm." But it is to be doubted whether "the potato would circle round the plant (i.e. abound) if planted near a bamboo clump."

Next we come to the sayings on the soil. Different crops require different soils, so we have "sandy loam for 'aus' paddy, and clayey loam for jute." Again says Khana, "Hear me, O son of a peasant, plant 'Patal' on the sandy soil, for that will bring you to your desire's end." Also "if you plant 'Kachu' on the river bank, it will go three cubits deep under ground."

The rich soil of Lower Bengal, fertilised for the most part by an annual deposit of silt, requires very little of artificial manuring for the staple corps; besides in India, manuring has not been systematised and its utility is not so very well understood as in Europe and America, so there are practically no sayings on the manures for field-crops. Nevertheless, there is some very practical and sound advice in these sayings; thus "if one scatters ashes in a 'Kachu' field, Khana says, there will be no end of them" (i. e., it will give plenty of yield). In the case of bamboo it is advised "to loosen the soil in 'Falgun,' to put (fresh) earth (at the root) in 'Chaitra,' for 'with such treatment,' says bamboo, 'I grow soon.'" Also "Hear, ye! son of a cultivator! put the husks of paddy under a clump of bamboo, for if husks be put at the foot of a bamboo two 'Kurs' of land will be covered by the clump. Water in which fishes have been washed is said to be good for water-melon, while "chillies thrive in paddy-lands."

While concluding our observations on these 'rudely-caroll'd chiming phrase, in uncouth rhymes we cannot but admire them for the broad commonsense, and the keen observative nature they sometimes display. These also give an insight into the character of our peasants. Though prejudiced and imbued with a firm belief in fatality which is ingrained in an oriental nature, they have sense enough not to be solely guided by these sayings, however oracular they may be represented. No cultivator would hopelessly give up his plough though in the coming Bangalee year "Saturn is the king and Mars his minister, and in vain would one hoe and plough," rather should he join in the pious prayer of our fathers in the holy Rig Veda "Sweet be our crops, sweet be our cattle."

P. M. O. POONA.

Surgeon-General Sloggett Appointed.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, JULY 9.

Surgeon-General A. T. Sloggett has been appointed Principal Medical Officer, 6th (Poona) Division, vice Surgeon-General Trevor, appointed Principal Medical Officer, India.

SOUTH AFRICAN DIAMOND MINES.

Facts and Figures for 1907.

The report of the Inspector of Mines, Kimberley (Captain T. Quentrall), for 1907 show that everything connected with the diamond mining industry was very flourishing for the first half of the year. Up to that time there had been a continuous increase in the persons employed in the mines in the Kimberley division, and at the end of June the following were the numbers: White, 4,144 coloured 25,825; total, 29,969. Shortly afterwards the depression in the diamond market commenced. The market continued to get worse, and this naturally led to a considerable reduction in the number of persons employed, which at the end of the year was at follows: white, 3,072; coloured, 14,509; total, 17,581; a decrease of 1,072 white, and 11,316 coloured. The output of diamondiferous ground for the first half-year was 4,479,198 loads, and for the second 3,479,892 loads.

KIMBERLEY MINE.

The Rock Shaft, which is 2,599ft. deep, was not sunk during the year. The prospect shaft, mentioned last year as having been commenced at the 2,520ft. level in the rock, about 40ft. from the north-east side of the mine, has been sunk to a depth of 2,990ft., where the blue ground is close to the shaft. At the end of the year the bottom working level was the 2,560ft. and the top 2,240ft. The output of blue ground was 486,013 loads of 10 cubic feet. There were also hoisted 33,690 loads of "reef" or waste ground. The average number of persons daily employed is returned as follows: Underground 68 white and 525 coloured; above ground, 280 white and 1,747 coloured; total, 2,620.

DE BEERS MINE.

The depth of the Rock Shaft is 2,466ft. Hoisting from the 2,040ft. level commenced on January 27, 1907. The prospect shaft, 30ft from the north side of the mine at the 2,040, has been sunk 259ft striking blue ground at a depth of 116ft. The top working level at the end of the year was the 1,600ft and the bottom 2,120ft. The area of the open mine has increased to 41 acres, there having been heavy falls of reef from the south side. In October, owing to a heavy subsidence of a reef, a portion of the hard rock on the south side of the mine broke away for a length of 200 ft, and a width of 30 ft. causing some of the water from the water-tunnel to drain into the open mine. To take up this water and lead it to the Victoria Shaft necessitated operations which are detailed in the report. The output of blue ground was 1,252,577 loads of 16 cubic feet. There were also hoisted 114,377 loads, of "reef" or waste ground. Average daily number of persons employed: Underground 167 white and 1,350 coloured; above ground 645 white and 2,092 coloured (including 1,295 convicts); total, 4,254. The average number of persons daily employed at the workshops, central power stations and construction department is returned as 924 white and 778 coloured; total, 1,702.

DUTOITSPAN MINE.

A considerable amount of development was done during the year, the distance driven and sunk in tunnels and passes being over 10 miles. A new rock shaft was started on January 16, and when it was temporarily suspended, on November 25, a depth of 522ft had been reached. There was a heavy fall of reef on the south side of the mine, and the area of the open mine has increased to 51·75 acres. The output of blue ground was 2,340,277 loads of 16 cubic feet. There were also hauled 22,713 loads of "reef" or waste ground. Average number daily employed: Underground, 189 white and 2,301 coloured; on surface and open works 280 white and 1,641 coloured; total, 4,411.

BULTFONTEIN MINE.

The distance driven and sunk during the year in tunnels and passes was over eight miles. A new rock shaft was started on October 16, 1906, and sunk to a depth of 1,005ft., with hand labour, by February 7, 1908, which was an excellent piece of work. A tunnel has been driven from the mine at the 1,000ft. level. The area of the open mine has increased to 52 acres. During the year there was a considerable subsidence of reef on the east side. The output of blue ground was 1,853,556 loads of 16 cubic feet. There were also hoisted 129,186 loads of "reef" or waste ground. Average number daily employed: Underground, 224 white and 2,534 coloured; on surface and open works, 194 white and 1,024 coloured; total, 3,976.

WESSELTON MINE.

The Rock Shaft is 1,119ft. deep; at 980ft. a tunnel has been driven towards the mine and at the end of the year it was 687ft. from the shaft. A prospect shaft in the blue ground has been sunk to the 980ft. level, and the distance driven and sunk, in tunnels and passes, was about 5 1-2 miles. There was a heavy fall of reef from the south side of the mine, and area of the open mine is now about 34 1-2 acres. The output of blue ground was 1,906,800 loads of 16 cubic feet. These were also hoisted 900,182 loads of "reef" or waste ground.

Average number daily employed: Underground 74 white and 538 coloured; on surface and open works, 513 white and 3,410 coloured; total, 4,535.

OTTO'S KOPJE MINE.

Prospecting work was continued in testing the mine, south and west of the previous workings, untill April 19, when operations were suspended. From this work 4,067 loads of yellow ground were washed. There were also treated about 3,000 loads of tailings.

KAMFERSDAM MINE.

In the beginning of the year work was regularly carried on in the open mine. 115,808 loads of blue ground and 44,438 loads of reef were hauled, but in March and April there were heavy falls of reef from the north-east side, and at the end of April the manager estimated that 400,000 loads of reef had fallen or subsided into the mine, preventing any further work until this reef was removed. Up to this time about 200,000 loads of blue ground had been deposited on the floors with a view to ascertain if the yield from the weathered ground would be better than from direct treatment. About 100,000 loads of this ground were subsequently washed, leaving another 100,000 loads for future treatment. It was reported by the management that the weathered ground gave much better results than were got by direct treatment, and arrangements were made to clear the reef and vigorously work the mine, flooring all the ground, but owing to the state of the diamond market, operations were suspended on July 31.

SUMMARY OF STATISTICS.

The following were the explosives used during the year: dynamite, 1,566 tons; blasting gelatine, 50 tons; total, 1,616 tons. The fuel consumed, in tons of 2,000lbs., was: Coal, 143,696 tons; and wood, 13,791 tons. The average number of horses and mules, daily employed was 1,516. Wages to white men ranged from £3 to £5 10s. per week, and to coloured averaged 24s. per week and lodging. The underground development during the year, in tunnels and passes, was equal to 31 miles. The average number of persons daily employed, in 1907, according to returns furnished, was: Underground 723 white, 7,251 coloured=7,954; on surface and open works 2,860 white, 10,939 coloured=13,799 total, 3,583 white, and 18,190 coloured=21,773. The percentage of natives to total number of employes underground was 91, and on surface and open works 79. The percentage of nationalities of white employes is as follows: English, 36·0; Scotch 10·4; Irish 5·1; Welsh, 1·2; South African. 41·6; European, 2·3; American, 1·0; Canadian, 0·3; Australasian, 1·4; others. 0·7=100·0. The report gives particulars as to prosecutions during the year, number of persons employed, output of diamondiferous ground and quantity of reef hauled at the various mines in the Kimberley district for the last five years: Number of persons employed: White, 1903, 2,281; 1904. 2,755; 1905, 2,974; 1906, 3,708; 1907, 3,583. Coloured. 1903, 10,362; 1904, 11,407; 1905, 15,333; 1906, 20,176; 1907, 18,190. Output; Loads of 16 cubic feet, 1903, 5,192,606; 1904, 5,142,729; 1905, 7,681,707; 1906, 9,560,561; 1907, 7,959 090. Reef hauled; Loads, 1903, 1,624,888; 1904, 1,563,946; 1905, 1,549,253; 1906, 1,677,371; 1907, 1,244,586.

During the year De Beers Company washed 6,323,613 loads of blue ground, 86,315 loads of lumps, and 4,180,259 loads of tailings; and at the end of the year had 9,848,780 loads of blue ground and 676,813 loads of lumps on the floors.

The following shows the production of diamonds in Cape Colony for the last three years:—

1905 total weight (carats). From mines in the district of Kimberley, 2,187,700 1-4; value, £4,111,234; average price per carat, £1. 17s. 7d; from the districts of Barkly West and Hay, including farms on the Vaal River, 81,749 1-2; value, £317,149; average price per carat £3 17s. 7d. total 2,269,449 3-4; value, £4,428, 1906: From mines in the district of Kimberley, 2,641,260 5-8; value £5,600,297; average price per carat £2 9s. 11-2-5d; from the districts of Barkly West, Hay and Herbert, including quantity on the Vaal River, 101,607 1-4; value £392,514; average price per carat. £3 17s. 3d.: Total 2,742,867 7-8: value £6,992,811. 1907: From mines in the district of Kimberley, 2,469,125 3-4; value £5,955,208; average price per carat, £2 8s. 2d; other places in the district of Kimberley 1,069; value £4,493; from the districts of Barkly West, Hey, and Herbert, including quantity on the Vaal River, 110,758 3-4; value £355 588; average price per carat, £3 4s 2d; Total, 2,580 953 1-2 value £6,315,289.

WHAT DROWNING IS LIKE.

A Personal Experience.

Instinctively I held my arms out for the dive, and while I was still falling I heard the cry ring out, "Man overboard!"

Down, down I sank, for the fall was from a considerable height. Being able to swim a little, I was spared the first mental agony, experienced by the non-swimmer who unexpectedly finds himself in deep water. The surprise caused by the suddenness of the fall filled my brain, but as I struggled to regain the surface, my lungs almost bursting, the horrible thought of the propeller churning out its one hundred revolutions a minute, flashed upon me.

Should I be mangled beyond recognition in a second? Oh, for another year's sweet life! Would my leg be cut clean off, or—

I could see the sky again, and I took a great breath of fresh air, though sick with fear. Then I saw the steamer had passed. I was spared mutilation, to die slowly by drowning.

How rapidly the steamer was vanishing. I could catch a glimpse of it when a green wave lifted me high in the water. I would only be able to swim for ten minutes—ten little minutes!—though I was still in the prime of life. Surely that cry as I fell would have roused somebody to action—and yet I was alone in the Atlantic with possibly two miles of water between me and the bottom.

I looked round anxiously to see whether a life-buoy had been thrown; there was nothing in sight but wide waste of water and the fast disappearing steamer.

My arms were growing heavy. All I tried to do was to keep my head above water, but I seemed to have been doing that for an hour. My legs, too, were refusing to bend. The end could not be far away.

My arms must both be broken, for they would hardly move, and they ached terribly. What a long time a man could keep afloat! I was vaguely glad I could not swim very well, because it would have meant waiting for the end such a long time; It made one drowsy.

Another wave lifted me up, and I saw the steamer had changed its position. It must be going back to England to tell them at home what had happened to me. How soothing the sea was. If only I could stop trying to work my arms that aching pain in them would cease and I might go to sleep.

Sometimes when I saw the ship which never seemed to get any further away now, I remembered I was fighting for another minute's life. It had been harder at first, but now the sea lulled me into happiness.

What on earth were they playing at on the steamer? I had nearly caught it up again, only somehow I had got in front of it. It grew bigger quickly, and it was coming straight on. If those ridiculous people were not careful, they might run over me yet.

Perhaps it would be better to go to sleep, after all. My arms were easier, and I did not want to breathe so much now. It was getting dark and ever so much colder than it was last night. The steward must give me an extra blanket.

Why was everything so hazy and the room stuffy? I could hardly breathe. And yet it didn't matter. Nothing mattered; but I wished dreamily that some one would stop digging a knife into my back, for I was just dropping off to sleep nicely.

Next day I found the "knife" had been the point of a boat-hook with which they picked me up as I came to the surface. The steamer had turned in a circle and arrived just in time.—"The Statesman."

THE "ELECTRIC GUN."

"An Old Friend."

The reappearance of the the plan to throw projectiles by electric power—this time in England—elicits a sarcastic word of comment from "The Western Electrician."

"An old friend presents itself in the electric gun, which is attracting some attention in the English papers. This time the claim is no modest one. The gun is to hurl a projectile weighing 2,000 pounds to a distance of 300 miles. The inventor, or shall we say the reinventor, is Mr. W. S. Simpson, the well-known English metallurgist. Mr. Simpson has great faith in this gun. He is quoted in a London paper as follows:

'Electricity has not been used in this special direction yet; its possibilities are so great that it will be difficult to suggest when or where its application will reach perfection. There is in fact, no limit to the powers of electricity. It is quite as easy for my weapon to project 50 shells of 500 pounds each per minute as to throw 50 of 50 pound each, and to drop a shot at 100 miles distance as at 100 yards; distance is practically no object. Its cost will be cheaper than the existing artillery, while its life will be at least a hundred times longer than the best weapons now in use.'

Mr. Simpson is right in one thing: electricity has never been used as the propelling force in guns. He might have added that, although the theory was broached twenty years ago or more and has croped up at interval since, it has never had any practical development, simply because it won't work. The "electric gun" is only another of the widely heralded newspaper inventions that are merely iridescent dreams."

ARE THE SEXES MENTALLY ALIKE?

An English Doctor's Striking Article.

An examination of the mental likenesses and differences between men and women by an English physician, Dr. Thomas Claye Shaw, has resulted in conclusions which will certainly render the author "persona grata" to the suffragettes. He believes, in fact, that the male and female minds are essentially similar and that there are no differences to speak of due to sex. Dr. Shaw's lecture on "The Special Psychology of Women," delivered at the Institute of Hygiene is printed in "The Lancet" with editorial comments expressing some degree of dissent from the author's views. To quote from Dr. Shaw's lecture:

"Some of the elements of mind are more or are less developed in women, but there is no special feminine element, no factor present in one sex which is without counterpart in the other. The sole difference is the separation of the sexes, and of some attributes specialized through this. . . . It is only poets and novelists who have made women mysterious by intensifying (carricaturing) the action of the mind-elements. . . . The form of brain action is identical both in men and women, sane and insane. The household—the family life—represents the unity of life, and the happy and well-ordered family represents the harmonized incorporation of the two minds and bodies. . . . As to occupations, it does not matter whether the two sexes are represented or not, because the employing of either is quite

A VOLUNTARY MATTER;

but for imperial purposes monosexual predominance seems requisite. This moneside may, of course, be the female. Hitherto the men have been the stronger and have held the position; let the women take it if they can. . . . . .

"As the sexes have developed in different ways, so have the accompanying mental and bodily divergences become emphasized; from not fighting, the woman has become more timid and less assertive, but she has developed invective and persuasion and now that she has strength of numbers she is developing force. The man is perhaps more compliant, he has up to now shown the chivalry of strength, he was always willing to avail himself of women's help, and in these later days he shows it by marrying for money.

"Why are women so up in arms against being married for their money? One generally finds that the men who marry women with money are of all husbands the most docile owing to the sense of dependence. Perhaps the fact that woman have not always had money has tended to make them dependent, afraid to contradict, more obedient, less assertive; but now that the position is so often reversed we see that the real mind in sex is the same, altered only by social necessity and environment.

The common idea that mind in either sex is complicated, profound, and different according as we see its manifestations in the man or the woman is a mistake, according to Dr. Shaw. As a rule, he says, what we call thinking is simple, scarcely more than a reflex. He quotes Wundt, the great German pysychologist, as saying: "I am inclined to hold that people really think very little and very seldom." Many an action that looks like a manifestation of intelligence most surely originates in assostation. The lecturer goes on:

"One sex might carry on the work of the world just as well as the other. Left to itself without work or occupation, mind degenerates into

SUBSERVIENCE TO THE BODY;

the man or the woman with nothing to do spend the time selfishly, cultivating the appetites, tending to introspection. Insomuch as there is any difference between the minds of the woman and the man it becomes an interesting puzzle to the one to guess what is going on in the other. When from force of training and similarity of environment it is seen that the minds are essentially similar, then interest disappears and life becomes monotonous.

"It is for women to say which they choose, whether they will still prefer to retain the position which long education and environment have given them, with the result that there is a difference which makes them the sought and desired companion of the man, or whether they will prefer the form of training and environment which, while it shows them capable of equaling the mental aptitudes of the man, reduces them to the mere question of being a physological necessity. . . . There is something inscrutable in what seems to be natural instinct of the man to assume that the woman is really the weaker vessel that therefore she must be treated with consideration, with reverence, as a thing to be cherished, that there is a mystery about her which he cannot penetrate, and it comes to him as a shock, to find that in these modern days she insists on considering herself to be the same thing as himself. He has hitherto viewed her not merely as a companion or a nurse or a plaything but as something different which he might worship and cherish without thought of rivalry, which he might yield to with grace with no loss of dignity on either side. Is it worth while to destroy his illusion? Is he now to find himself mistaken? Surely women will hesitate before they exchange the invincible

ARMOUR OF MYSTERY.

and charm for the naked and tame theory of equality and similitude!"

The editors of "The Lancet," while expressing agreement with much of what Dr. Shaw says, do not accept his dictum that the resemblances between the male mind and the female mind are inherent and absolute, while the differences are artificial or accidental. They say:

"We are not quite sure of the entire correctness of this view of the case, because it is obvious that maternity is an essentially feminine function; and we regard the most marked and characteristic differences between the sexes as being mainly attributable to its requirements. It may be said of the female animal generally that, when she has young, she does not care whose dinners she takes with which to feed them, and this statement, while it ceases to apply to the lower animals as soon as the young have becomeable to shift for themselves, is true or nearly so throughout the whole lives of women and materially modifies both their standards of right and wrong and their attitude toward the rest of mankind. As a sixpence can be so held as to shut out the view of the sun, so a child, even when grown to maturity, is often an effective screen against considerations which would otherwise be of overwhelming importance of intensity. . . ."

HOW TO KEEP COOL

We recommend all who suffer from the heat to add a few drops of Condy's Fluid to the Daily Bath or Foot Bath.

A Condy's Fluid Bath imparts a lasting sensation of Coolness, Freshness and Purity. It invigorates the body and braces the nerves. The Cooling effect is Simply Magical.

See that "Condy's Fluid" is on the label. Sold by all Chemists.

Condy's Fluid is guaranteed to contain no Permanganate of Potash.

Condy's, Goswell Rd., London, Eng.

THE PLANET MERCURY AND ITS TERRIBLE HEAT.

Mercury is unique among the worlds, belonging to one system on account of the peculiar shape of its orbit, i.e., its path round the sun. This path is more eccentric than that of any other planet, and the fact, as Professor Garret P. Serviss has just pointed out, is one calculated to awaken strange thoughts about the predicament in which the inhabitants of Mercury find themselves—provided that there are any such inhabitants.

The track of our earth in space is not a circle, but it varies so little from a circle that the change in our distance from the sun in the course of the year is not sufficient to cause any very notable effects upon us. The middle of our northern winter comes when we are 3,000,000 miles nearer the sun than we are in the middle of summer, and this, no doubt, has an ameliorating effect upon the intensity of the cold in one case and of the heat in the other. But beyond that we should hardly be aware by any sensations that we experience that our distance from the sun is variable.

The case is surprisingly different with Mercury. Its distance from the sun changes in the course of its very short year, which amounts to only eighty-eight of our days, to the extent of 15,000,000 miles. Since its average distance from the sun is only 36,000,000 miles, it will be seen that the effects of the swift changes may truly be described as frightful, regarded from our point of view.

When Mercury, or any other "world," is nearest to the sun, it is said to be in perihelion, and when most distant in aphelion. The difference of distance in the case of Mercury, as already remarked, is no less than fifteen million miles, and the change from one point to the other is effected in about six weeks. Even when it is farthest from the sun Mercury gets almost five times as much heat as the earth does, and when it is nearest it gets eleven times as much. On the average, it gets more than six times as much heat as we do.

This is sufficient to boil all water into steam. There can be no oceans, lakes or rivers, on Mercury, for if they once existed they would disappear like water, thrown on a red-hot plete. Observations of the density of Mercury show that it is comparable in that respect with the metal Mercury. It is heavier than solid iron, so that there is reason to believe that the planet consists entirely of metal and of a very dense and heavy metal.

For these reasons astronomers, at least in recent times have not been able to persuade themselves that beings in the least resembling ourselves can live on Mercury. The metallic constitution of the planet in itself might not be decisive against its habitability. We ourselves live on a globe whose interior is probably mostly composed of iron. But the high temperature, and especially the rapid changes to which that temperature is subjected, seems to exclude the thought that life can exist there. But, of course, we cannot be sure on that point. We can only go so far as to say that we could not survive there a single hour. One of our naturalists landing there to examine the salamanders of Mercury would be shrivelled up before he could get his handkerchief out of his pocket to protect his scorching head.

How Mercury got into its peculiar predicament we do not know. The next planet to Mercury, Venus, has an orbit which is as remarkable for its almost perfect circularity as that of Mercury for its eccentricity. We could probably live on Venus, although it is warmer than our world, but we should certainly have to steer clear of Mercury.

SHOULD GIRLS SHOOT?

Mr. Eustace Miles, in the "Girl's Realm," pleads that the girl and the rifle should be mutually acquainted. He argues that it is good physical training, demanding "firm centres" and reliable "holding" muscles. The eye is instructed to accuracy, the nerves must be steady:—

Most of those who want to shoot well find that they must give up bad habits, such as excessive cigarette-smoking, alcohol-drinking, strong-tea or coffee drinking, and, generally, mistakes of diet, and mistakes of uncontrolled thought, anger (worry, etc.) They must be at their best. They must be and keep masters of themselves long before they shoot Shooting is one of the quickest tests of sensible living.

Shooting also teaches judgment, self-dependence, and accuracy:—

It makes people accurate. By the result of one shot they can correct the next. They can judge their acts by obvious results. They remember their faults and—if they are rational—avoid them in the future. In shooting, the effects are so immediate, so clear, so indisputable, that self-correction and accuracy are remarkably easy.

Shooting has also its social value in providing opportunities for the two sexes to meet in a friendly and healthy way. Mr. Miles, however, thinks that in shooting girls must not spill blood. They can learn much from the air-pistol and air-gun.

The International Committee of Weights and Measures in Paris has pronounced in favour of making the weight value of the carat uniform. The carat, the unit of quantity for precious stones, at present varies in different countries, and according to the decision of the Committee it is fixed at 200 milligrammes. In conformity with this decision, the French Government are introducing a Bill whereby the designation of "metric carat" in transactions relating to diamonds, pearls of fine quality and precious stones can be given to the double decigramme. The use of the word carat to designate any other weight is prohibited.

UNSCRUPULOUS!

The term is not too strong. When the shopkeeper or chemist offers you an imitation of an article so close in its similarity, that you can hardly tell the difference he is not only unscrupulous, he is acting fraudulently. The manufacturer, by his industry and expenditure has created a demand for his goods, and the retailer, seeing the opportunity of making more profit, produces his imitation on every possible occasion. Frequently he states that the particular brand asked for is not in stock, but "This is just as good, sir; it is a little cheaper, and we sell a lot of it." Of course he does, so long as we are content to take what is offered, instead of insisting upon receiving the actual article to obtain which we entered the shop. When buying Prof James' Electro-Tonic Pearls, see that you get Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls. Insist on having the same, and refuse imitations, which are never "*just as good*"—although always termed "*quite as good.*"

Prof. James' Electro-Tonic Pearls renew vitality, substitute strength for weakness, keen wits for dulled brains and transform the dejected or despondent into healthy minded, cheerful men and women. Price Rs. 2 per bottle of 40 Pills.

Can be had of all Medicine Dealers. If you find any difficulty in getting from your dealer, please send your order to The ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG & CHEMICAL Co., 155 Z. Market, BOMBAY, No. 2.

BY THE WAY.

PARIS THEATRE PROFITS.

Accordingly to the recently issued accountants' reports for last year, 1907 proved a financial success for the majority of the Parisian theatres and music-halls. At the head of the list stands the Opera, with takings amounting to £120,680. The next in order of precedence is the Opera Comique, with box-office receipts of £102,480. The Comedie Francaise netted £91,720, the Theatre Sarah Bernhardt £52,620, the Gaite £45,280, the Porte St. Martin £40,000, and the Odeon £34,240. In the Music-hall world the Folies-Bergeres drew £45,180, the Moulin Rouge, £40,240, the Olympia 40,128, the Alhambra £36,920, the Scala £26,520, and the Bal Tabaim £16,400. Even the little Grand Guignol, which can only accommodate a very small audience at a time, made £7,880, on the years working. Evidently the Parisian of pleasure bent still has plenty of money.

THE OBJECTIONABLE NOVEL.

Lord Alfred Douglas, the editor of he "Academy" recently made an outspoken attack on a lately published novel, and in an interview in the "Sunday School Chronicle" he returns to the charge: "Some writers," he says, "have had the audacity to plead in the name of Art for freedom to write this stuff. If there were any real basis for the claim, I think at any rate that the books should only be issued to the public on presentation of a certificate of maturity. The bulk of the readers of novels are young women and girls. You may see these young people with their hair hanging down their back, standing at the counter of Mudie's Library and calling for these objectionable books. Yet if these same girls were to go into a public-house and call for a pint of beer, the publican would refuse to serve them. And which would do them more harm?" he added with emphasis. He is afraid the number of objectionable novels is increasing, but he thinks it would increase at a much more alarming rate were it not for the criticism of the Press.

PUBLISHERS TO BLAME.

Asked whether he thought this sort of thing was symptomatic of a slackening of the moral sense of the nation. Lord Alfred Douglas replied, "By no means": I attribute it solely (he adds) to the publishers. Some of them—happily only a few at present—have got it into their heads that there is money to be made at the business. Consequently they encourage authors to write this objectionable stuff. I know for a fact that writers have had their MSS. returned to them by certain publishers with the remark that the story is "not hot enough," and they have been told that there might be a chance of it being accepted if it were "hotter." If publishers cannot get Englishmen to do this work, they make no bones, the editor of the "Academy" asserts, about getting foreign books translated. "The publishers' only interest is a financial one."

THE CENSORSHIP OF CRITICISM.

Lord Alfred Douglas, although in favour of a censorship of plays, would not appoint a censor of novels: The only censorship possible is the censorship of Press criticism, and I am glad to think that in the ranks of the reviewers there are still to be found men who have courage as well as conviction, and who are not afraid to protest against the objectionable novel. And I am glad, too, that there are still editors who will not allow the loss of revenue from advertisements to stand in the way of their duty in this matter. He does not think further legislation necessary. "The public, if made to realise the harmful influence of those books, will protect itself from them."

A BOER GENERAL'S BIBLE.

General Beyers, the Speaker of the Legislative Assembly of the Transvaal, was one of the speakers at the recent annual meeting of the Johannesburg Auxiliary of the British and Foreign Bible Society He created a considerable amount of interest, the "British Weekly" says, by producing a well-worn and much-knocked-about copy of the Scriptures, which, he said, he had carried with him through the war. In the night-time, wrapped in his coat, it had formed his pillow. On one occasion it had saved his life. He was carrying it in his breast pocket during a certain engagement, and two bullets struck its brass edging and glanced off. These shots, otherwise, in all probability, would have entered his heart. The Bible was his mother's gift, and he looked upon it as almost a priceless possession.

DECLINING IRELAND.

A gloomy picture of declining Ireland was painted by Mr. Joseph Tatlow, railway manager, at a sitting of the Viceregal Commission on Irish Railways in Dublin. In a general survey of the condition of Ireland as affecting railways, he referred to the dearth of great industries and to the declining population. He said that in the last fifteen years—from 1891 to 1906—the population had decreased to the extent of 292,370, being equal to 6·25 per cent, of the population of 1891, while during the same period the population of England and Wales had increased by 5,461,197, equal to 18·78 per cent.; and Scotland had increased by 689,825 equal to 17·09 per cent. All is not dark, however, for a hopeful feature as regarded industries was that the milling trade was increasing in a marked degree. There were great posibilities also in the Irish timber trade.

LEVIATHANS OF THE AIR.

Although Count Zeppelin's great new airship is no doubt much longer than any of its predecessors, it is by no means, as is claimed, the largest ever constructed in point of capacity. As long ago as 1784 we read of a gigantic balloon, called the "Flesselles," which made an ascent of 3,000ft. from Lyons carrying seven persons in its car. This leviathan is said to have been 130ft. in height, more than 100ft. in diameter, and to have had a capacity exceeding half a million cubic feet, or at least 51,000 more than that of the Zeppelin airship. In July 1864 two ascents were made from Cremorne Gardens by a fire-balloon of nearly 500,000 cubic feet capacity, constructed by a M. Eugene Godard, the air being heated by a straw-fed stove, weighing nearly nine hundredweight. Nine years later another enormous balloon, of 400,000 cubic feet capacity, was constructed for Mr. Wise, an American aeronaut, with the ambitious object of crossing the Atlantic to Europe; but, as the balloon was made of faulty materials and disclosed a serious rent when only three-quarters inflated, Mr. Wise prudently declined to make the venture.

SIR F. BRIDGE AND MUSIC IN CANADA.

Sir Frederick Bridge, the well-known organist, who arrived at Liverpool on Saturday on the Canadian Pacific liner Empress of Ireland, gave strong praise to the Canadians as musicians. "With regard to their singing the people in the western part of Canada," he said to the "Mail," "remind me of those of the North of England. Musically, as well as commercially, there is a great future for Canada." During his visit Sir Frederick lectured sixteen or seventeen times, played English cathedral music in the Montreal Cathedral, in the Anglican, Methodist, and Presbyterian churches, met fifty different choirs, spoke four or five times at Canadian clubs visited the blind asylums, and had conferences with about 100 organists on behalf of the College of Organists.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

COLOUR SCHEMES.

Combination in colours is one of the features that strikes us most this season writes our Lady Correspondent. Further, we notice that the great object of the leading dressmakers appears to be, as has been wittily remarked, to give to a dress the appearance of having been dragged through water! To achieve this "drowned" effect has really been the ambition of the leaders of fashion for at least two seasons, but it has only reached perfection and found favour among a certain section of elegantly-dressed women. The leading French houses have achieved many wonderful results in these glorious soft fabrics and shadings, and some are apparently made out of a curiously small amount of stuff. The most notable stage frocks which more or less determine the season's fashions give evidence of this effort to secure a bedraggled appearance but it does not by any means become the actress of ample proportions, not that mere appearances ever interfere in the least with the rapid progress of any particular mode, however eccentric, once it has been taken up by those who are the recognised leaders in the aristocracy of fashion.

THE ADDITION OF EMBROIDERIES.

At their best, these bedraggled-looking, yet very glorious creations, in wonderful shaded crepe-de-chine and embroideries in self-colours, are indeed beautiful, and to a good figure they give that loose, supple appearance that is wonderfully attractive and indescribably chic, and therefore, for the moment, the one ideal of those who aim at being in the first flight. Take, for instance, one recently grew, a charm-frock of bottle-green satin charmeuse, with self-coloured embroideries in shot tones and blue-green light. This particular frock has that prettily-draped bodice, in which both its trimming and the sleeves are arranged in one, with a cunningly-devised manipulation of tucks on the shoulders, giving a particularly graceful line. This bodice is, indeed, an example of successful draping, worn over a soft chemisette and under-sleeves of d'Alencon net and lace of a creamy shade, thereby striking a note of relief. Round the waist is a sash of soft green taffetas. The hat introduces a slightly lighter shade in chip, lined with the satin charmeuse and trimmed with clusters of greeny blue roses, with a faint note of yellow. Such a frock is essentially graceful in such materials as crepe-de-chine and satin charmeuse, but would be a dire failure if it were attempted in any harsh or inferior fabric.

BISCUIT SILK.

Very practical and showing good lines, is another which is carried out in one of the new silk linens in a biscuit shade. It is made with a pinafore bodice, arranged with big tucks, over a washing chemisette of tucked cream muslin, finished with the new collar, consisting of Valenciennes lace and frills, and a black velvet bow. There is a charming little waist-coat of embroidered green and gold galon, and a touch of the same finishes the plainly tucked sleeves. This is a delightful model for tussore, linen, or what you will, perfectly practical and easy of construction. It is surmounted by a Leghorn hat, lined with black satin, and trimmed with a big bunch of black wheatears and clusters of field flowers. Another has an underdress of Wedgwood-blue tussore, with a tunic of course marquisette in a little deeper shade, edged with a quaint Paisley border in blue, dull green, and grey. The whole of this colouring is really very subdued, and again we get a suggestion of the kimono in the arrangement of the bodice, though a pretty high line is given to the waist by a velvet band in a deeper shade of blue. This is surmounted by one of the new blue feather ruffles, and a simple hat in soft shades of Wedgwood and cornflower completes a costume which has many points of attractiveness. There are always fresh caprices in the world of headgear and coiffure. As a matter of fact, the hair can be dressed in a variety of ways, so long as it is full and waved in loose big waves to suit the modern hat in its various phases.

THE CITY MORTALITY.

The Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending at 6 a.m. yesterday give the following results:—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Plague. Deaths.	Total deaths from all causes.
A Upper, Middle and Lower Colaba, Fort Northern, Fort Southern and Esplanade	0	0	5
B Mandvi, Chukla, Oomerkhadi and Dongri	2	1	17
C Market, Dhobi Talao, Fanaswady, Bhuleshwar, Khara Talao, and Kumbharwada	1	1	16
D Khetwadi, Girgaum, Chowpati, Walkeshwar, and Mahaluxmi	1	1	9
E Mazagon, Tarwadi, 2nd Nagpada, Kamatipura, Tardeo, Byculla and 1st Nagpada	1	1	22
F Parel, Sewree and Sion	1	1	7
G Mahim and Worli	0	0	6
Water Division	0	0	0
Non-Resident and unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	0	0	6
Total	6	5	88
Total plague deaths to date	143,754		
This date last year	8	4	73

SMALL-POX.

Attacks.	Deaths.
3	1

THE RAT CAMPAIGN.

The following table shows the results of the rats campaign:—

July 9th, 1908.

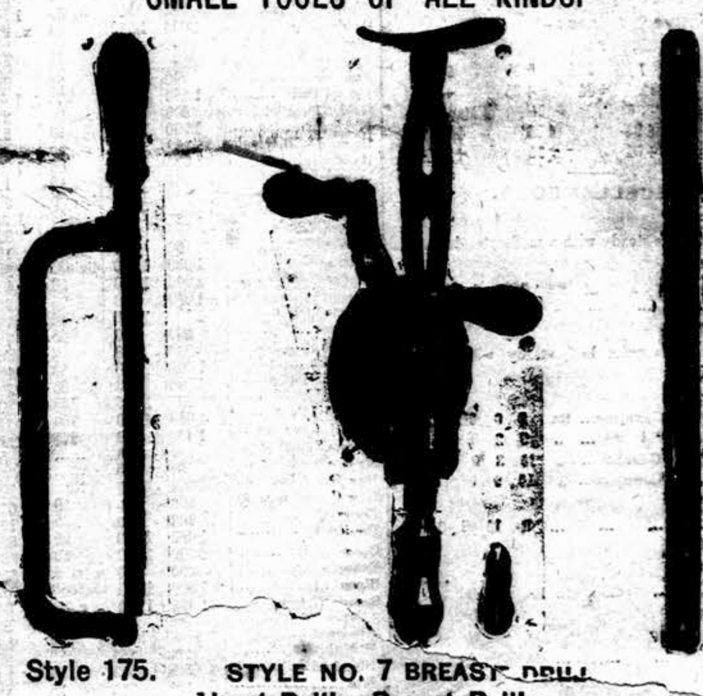
Ward.	Alive.	Dead.	Found Infected.
A	67	33	3
B	284	95	3
C	86	80	2
D	74	13	1
E	186	130	2
F & G	53	0	0
Total to date	750	351	11
Total rats killed			1,101

Among the passengers who transhipped at Colombo from the s.s. "Himalaya" the other day was Captain D. Francesco Figueira, who is proceeding to Macao to take up a high command there. Captain Figueira was by King Carlos' side on the 1st February, and cut down the assassin who fired the cowardly shot. Queen Amelia lately presented him with the dead King's sword, still stained with blood, as some slight recompense for his valiant conduct. It is understood that he will shortly be recalled to be attached to the person of King Manuel as Aide-de-Camp.

Advice to Mothers.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mr. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes as bright as a button. Its toothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by medicine dealers everywhere.

BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY
BUCHANAN'S "BLACK & WHITE" SCOTCH WHISKY

THE "GOODALL" BRAND.
SMALL TOOLS OF ALL KINDS.



Style 175. STYLE NO. 7 BREAST DRILL
Hand Drills, Breast Drills.
Small Bench Drills, Hack Saws hand and Power.
Polishing Heads, Polishing Lathes.
and many other tools to various to mention.
To be had from all dealers and the Sole Importers.
NEW YORK EXPORT AND IMPORT CO.
Hummum Street, BOMBAY.

HORLICK'S
MALTED MILK (In Powder form.)
The Ideal Food for all ages.
Take HORLICK'S from birth and live to a vigorous old age.
When weary and tired—take HORLICK'S, and get that feeling of fitness.
SUSTAINS—NOURISHES—BUILDS UP.
As a beverage HORLICK'S surpasses all alcoholic drinks, as it recuperates without giving any reaction, and is delicious to take, especially when iced. Children maintain their health and resist disease—and do not waste away when fed on HORLICK'S MALTED MILK.
NO COOKING—ADD WATER ONLY—READY IN AN INSTANT.
Sold in three sizes by all Stores, Bazaars, &c.
KEEPS IN ANY CLIMATE—ALWAYS SWEET AND PURE.
HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., SLOUGH, BUCKS, ENGLAND.

Icilma.
Tone your skin and it will resist sun, heat, hard water, cold, wind or age and never grow sallow, yellow or clammy. Tone your skin and on the hottest day you will feel cool, and on the coldest warm. Only Nature's Icilma can give you
Skin-Tone
ICILMA FLUOR CREAM, snowy and sweetly perfumed, contains no oil, fat or grease, is the only cream that really gives tone to the skin. Can not grow hair. Requires no powder to hide it. Use Icilma Fluor Cream daily and watch your skin grow clearer.
ICILMA SOAP, unlike other soaps, keeps the skin clean and cool right through, always in tone. Only possible soap for hard waters, and for gouty, rheumatic or tender skins.
A Revelation of what a soap can be.
OF ALL GOOD CHEMISTS AND STORES.
Icilma Co., Ltd., London, E.C., England.

PROVED BY 100 YEARS USE.
DR ROBERTS' POOR MAN'S FRIEND OINTMENT
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND WOUNDS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION
DR ROBERTS ALTERATIVE PILLS
FOR SKIN DISEASES AND ALL DISORDERS OF THE STOMACH & LIVER.
OF ALL CHEMISTS 1/1½ & 2/9 EACH
BEACH & BARNICOTT Lᵀᴰ BRIDPORT.

MARTIN'S
APIOL & STEEL PILLS
[illegible]

BY APPOINTMENT TO H. H. THE MAHARAJA

GAEKWAD OF BARODA.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR & Co.
Oculists and Scientific Refractionists
Opp. General Post Office, Bombay.
THE FIRST AND ONLY FIRM
Who offer their patrons Free Services of a duly qualified Ophthalmic Surgeon from various Eye Hospitals of Europe.
PHIROZE M. DASTOOR,
EYESIGHT SPECIALIST.
(Late Partner. D. M. DASTOOR & Co.)
With 18 Years' Practical Experience,
Holds Exceptional Testimonials from the Hon'ble Sir Lawrence Jenkins, the Hon. Mr. Justice Batty, Mrs. Batty, the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Chandavarker, Mr. H. G. Gell, M.V.O., Lt.-Col. G. H. Bull, M.D., I.M.S.
STOCK—LATEST AND MOST PERFECT MAKE.
PRICES—EXTREMELY MODERATE.
A Pocket Manual "The human eye and its Scientific Correction," free on application.

A large and assorted stock of superior Immortelle wreaths. Marble Monuments Marble Floorings, Tables, &c.,
A. REGINALD & CO.,
40, Tamarind Lane, Fort.
BOMBAY

WILL FORMS of DIFFERENT KINDS
Price 8 Annas. Can be had at the "Bombay Gazette"

Made with the same unfailing care for half-a-century.
Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch
You may enjoy Callard & Bowser's Butter-Scotch with the comfortable assurance that only first-class materials are employed in its manufacture.
Really wholesome Confectionery Lancet
Each package bears our trade mark—"The Thistle."
WORKS: LONDON.
Sold by
Messrs PHILLIPS & Co., Bombay,
" ARMY and NAVY STORES, Bombay,
" PEARSON & Co., Secunderabad.

Stephens' Ribbons AND Carbons For Typewriters

SAVARESSE'S SANDAL CAPSULES
Efficacious because absolutely pure English Oil Not made of gelatine. Full directions. All Chemists.
Insist on SAVARESSE'S

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL
allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made
Coventry Cycles,
warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.
LATEST MODELS £3.10 to £9
Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements.
PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.
Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.
Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.
MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 · LIVERPOOL.

WREXHAM LAGER BEER
ABSOLUTELY PURE AND WHOLESOME.
Sold by—
ARMY & NAVY CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETY, LTD., CALCUTTA & BOMBAY.
MACDOWELL & CO., MADRAS.
H. J. PAPPE & CO., MILLERS STORES, COLOMBO.
And all leading Stores in India and Burmah.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, JULY 8.] [BOMBAY, JULY 9.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
per cent. Consols ...	87 15/16	1/8	
do. Rentes... ...	95 1/2	un	chgd
do. Sterling Loan ...	100	un	chgd
do. Govt. Securities ...	68 1/2	un	chgd
Bar Silver in London ...	24 9/16		1/4
Do. do. 2 months' hence	24 5/8		3/16
Do. in New York ...	53 1/4		1/2
hange on London at Paris ...	25·12		1/2
Do. do do. Berlin.	20·38 3/4		
Do. do. do. New York.	4·87	un	chgd
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	since	28th May
Do. Short London Bills, 3 months' sight	1 3/8	1/8	
Do. Indian Bank Bills, Do. 6 months' sight	2 3/8	un	chgd
Do. 3 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	1 7/8	1/4	
Do. 6 Months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 7/8	un	chgd
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	1 1/8	un	chgd
7-day Market Loans	1	un	chgd

hange on India, 30 days' ight (Bank's buying rate)...1s. 3 23-32d. unchgd.

Closing Tone of Silver:—Fall caused by Eastern Bank selling at the Periodical Biddings for Council Bills on India to-day for Rs. 10,00,000.

Telegraphic Transfers.—

Rs. 10,00,000 were allotted to Calcutta at 1 3 15-16.

Total amount of Bills sold during the week ending Tuesday evening, including last Public Sales ... ...Rs. 2,20,000

Amount to be allotted next week ...Rs. 10,00,000

EXTRA ALLOTMENTS :—

Transfers on Calcutta...Rs. 10,00,000 at 1s. 3 15/16d.

COTTON.

Liverpool :—

Spots	Quiet and easier.
Futures	...Steady.
East Indian	...Dull.
Manchester	...Dull.
Total Sales	5,000 Bales
Sold on Speculation and for Export	200 „
Imports	4,000 „
Mid-Americans ...	...6·19—03
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	7 5/8 unchgd

Future Delivery Prices :—

July-Aug.	Aug.-Sept.	Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.
5·56	5·23	5·07	5·00	4·95
+01	+02	+03	+03	+03
Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.	Feb.-Mar.	Mar.-Apl.	
4·92	4·90	4·91	4·92	
+03	+03	+03	+04	

New York—

Receipts at U. S. Ports ... 4,000 Bales.

Do. do. last year... 2,700 „

Spot Cotton—11·00 unchgd.

Futures—Month of Oct. 9·17+09 } Declined early owing to foreign selling and advanced later on bull support and short covering.

Do. do. Dec. 9·03+10 }

New Orleans :—

Spot Cotton—11 unchgd.

Futures—Month of October 9·13—04

Do. do. December 9·02—05

Closing Tone of Futures.—Easy.

WHEAT.

White Karachi 3 8 1/4 July-Aug.—Hull—Sellers—Canal.

Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed :—

Yellow Cawnpore, per 416 lbs. 85 o/o ex-ship 56¾ July-Aug.—Havre—Buyers—Canal.

Brown Cawnpore, 51½ July-Aug.—H. A. & D.—Done—Canal.

Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed :—

Tone of Linseed—Firm.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee :—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality) 6 5/16 unchgd.

Rubber :—

Para Rubber 3s. 11 3/4d.—Value.

Beef and Mutton Tallow :—

Finest Australian Beef Tallow ...33/3

„ „ Mutton Tallow ...34/3

General tone of Tallow Auction ...Firmer.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
	Rs.		
1 Bundle Rupees.	1,690	Muscat	National Bank
2 Bundles Rupees	4,000	Bushire	M Mackenzie & Co
8 Bundles Sovs.	607	Linga	Sundry Importers
Gold Coins ...	1,0		
Rupees	16,875		
2 Bundles Rupees	4,400	Busreh	

BOMBAY MARKETS.

THURSDAY EVENING.] [9TH JULY, 1908.

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates :—

Bank of England... 2½ per cent. from 28th May

Bank of Bengal ... 4 per cent. „ 2nd July.

Bank of Bombay... 5 per cent. „ 2nd „

Bank of Madras ... 5 per cent. „ 7th „

Money :—

The Bank of Bengal cash balance is Rs. 12 lacs down.

Exchange :—

At the Council Bill allotment yesterday Rs. 20 lacs, including extras, were given on Calcutta at 1s. 3 15-16d. T.T. This had no effect on the local markets which opened unchanged at 1s. 3 27-32d. T. T. and 1s. 3 7-8 on demand, with 1-4 for 3 months' sight credits. There has been a small enquiry at these rates for immediate requirements, but private paper has been scarce. Far Eastern rates are easier owing to the fall in Bar Silver quotations.

We quote :—

T. T. on London	... 1s. 3 27/32d.
Demand Draft	... 1s. 3 7/8d.
Credits—3 months' sight..	... 1s. 4d.
Do. 6 months' sight—	... 1s. 4 1/8d.
Do 3 months' sight—France	167 3/4
Do 3 months' sight Marks	126 3/4
Hongkong—30 days' sight...	135 1/2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	151 1/2
Shanghai— 30 days' sight ...	101

Government Paper :—

There has been very little doing in this market. Business throughout the day is on the smallest lines but there have been no fluctuations. Rates opened at 95 15-16 for cash and the settlement and close unchanged. Calcutta market is advised at 96 ready and 95 15-16 for delivery forward in a month.

We quote :—

Cash ... . Rs. 95·15

1st Settlement ... ... „ 95·15

Bullion :—

On Wednesday Bar silver in London fell 1-4 for ready to 24 9-16 and 3-16 for forward delivery to 24 5-8. New York was 1/2 down at 53 1-4. Locally the market opened lower at 63 9-16 ex-duty and closes unchanged but steady. Forward rates are given below. Bar gold is steady.

We quote :—

	Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold	24	5	6
Australian Bar Gold	24	5	6
Bombay Bar Gold	24	2	0
English Shield Sovereigns	15	4	0
English Dragon Sovereigns	15	4	0
Silver ex Duty—Ready	63	9	0
Ditto 1st Settlement ...	63	9	0
Ditto 2nd Settlement ...	63	7	0

COTTON.

Market Report :—

The market is quiet but steady at about yesterday's quotations. A small business is being done in New Crop Oomras for January delivery, but for near delivery contracts rates are nominal. "Suttas" are steadier.

For ready cotton there was only a small demand at Colaba this afternoon, and sales totalled about 3,000 bales.

QUOTATIONS :—	OLD CROP. Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	234	July
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti.	217/18	„
Fine M. G Damangaum-Pulgaon.	211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	206	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti ...	206	„
Fine M. G. Luttia .	198	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	193	„
Fine M. G. Khandeish ...	199	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ...	189	„
Good Westerns ...	197/8	„
Good Saw Ginned Dharwar	228	„

NEW CROP.	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach ...	... 246/7	March/09
Good M. G. Broach ...	... 238	„
Fine M. G. Nagpur Kampti	... 218	Jan/09
Fine M. G. Damangaum Pulgaon	... 211	„
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola	... 205	„
Fine M. G. Amraoti... ...	... 205	„
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	... 193	„
Fine M. G. Bengals ..	... 190	„
F. G. H. G. Bengals ...	... 179	„

Liverpool Opener :—

Opening Tone ... ... Firm.

Estimated Sales ... ... 5,000 bales.

Total Imports ... ... 1,000 „

Future Delivery Prices :—

J.-A.	A.-S.	S.-O.	O.-N.	N.-D.
5·81	5·27	5·11	5·05	4·99
+05	+04	+04	+05	+04
D.-J.	J.-F.	F.-M.	Mar-Apl.	
4·96	4·94	4·95	4·95	
+04	+04	+04	+03	

MISCELLANEOUS.

Linseed :—

The market is steady with a moderate demand.

We quote :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 8 7 0 B. T.

September ... ... „ 8 14 0 B. T.

Rapeseed :—

The market is quiet but steady with a small business doing.

We quote.

Ready Brown Cawnpore... Rs. 9 0 0 B. T.

„ Brown Delhi ... „ 9 2 0

„ Yellow Guzerat ... „ 10 3 0

„ „ Cawnpore... „ 10 0 0

Poppyseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 10 8 0

Tone.—Firm.

Castorseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 31 8 0

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed :—

Ready... ... ... Rs. 26 8 0

Tone.—Steady.

Mowraseed :—

Ready ... ... Rs. 5 11 0

Tone—Steady.

Wheat :—

White Delhi, July ... ... Rs. 6 6 6 B. T.

„ „ Aug-Sept. ... „ 6 5 0

New White Delhi, April-May „ 5 5 0

Tone.—Firm.

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks :—

Bombay	1,400 C. D.
India	65½ C. D.
Indian Specie Bank	56¼ C. D.

Mills :—

Century...	380
David	357½
Empress	315
Howard and Bullough ...	490
Kohinoor	725
Manockji Petit	3,130 Aug.
Textile	1,175

Presses :—

New Mofussil	635

Miscellaneous :—

Alcock Ashdown & Co. ...	310
Badham Pile & Co	127
The B. E. S. & T. Co. Preference	162
Bombay Steam Nav. Ordinary	330
Central India Mining	350
Colaba Land and Mill... ...	1,070
Delhi Flour Mill	152
Marcks and Co.	136
Port Canning	485
Telephone Co.	34
Treacher & Co	580

Railways :—

Ahmedabad-Prantej	570
Amritsar-Patti	117
Tapti-Valley	417½

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p.m. yesterday:—

Cotton	2,428	bales.
Wheat	145	cwts.
Linseed	1,439	„
Rapeseed...	1,420	„
Gingellyseed	554	„
Poppyseed	1,180	„
Groundnuts	nil.	„
Castorseed	4,497	„
Rice	360	„
Myraboliams	nil.	„
Cottonseed	501	„
Mowraseed	345	„
Gram	484	„
Joowar	nil.	„
Maize	nil.	„

STERLING BILLS ON LONDON.

The following is the result of the allotment of Sterling Bills on the Secretary of State for India in London for £500,000 offered for sale on Thursday the 2nd July 1908 at 15 29/32d. the rupee.

	Calcutta.	Bombay.	Madras.	Total,
	£	£	£	£
Total amount of tenders received ...	35,000	249,000	10,000	294,000
Total amount accepted	...35,000	249,000	10,000	294,000

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 9.

THE Government of India will continue to offer bills on London so long as there is a demand for them and until exchange becomes firmer. The raising of the temporary loan (India Bills) of 2 1/2 millions sterling by the Secretary of State has materially strengthened the position of Government in this matter of supporting exchange.

KARACHI FREIGHT MARKET.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, JULY 9.

The Freight Market remains unchanged, and there is no improvement to report.

BOMBAY BANK AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Names.	Amount.	Paid-up.	Last Half-yearly Divid.	Cash Rate.
INDIAN BANKS.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay ...	500	500	12 p. c.	1,400
Bank of India.........	100	50	5 „	65½ c.d.
Bank of Bengal	500	500	12 „	1,475
Bank of Madras	500	500	10 „	1,120
Commercial Bank of India	P. 100	100	6 „	64½
	O. 50	50	1½ „	18
Specie Bank	100	58	5 „	56¼ c.d.
Alliance Bank of Simla, Ld...........	100	100	14 „	253
Punjab National Bk.	100	30 p.c.	9 „	120
EXCHANGE BANKS.				
Chartered Bank	£20	£20	13 „	£52
Mercantile	£25	£12½	6 „	£18½
	£25	£12-10	6 „	£17¼
Hongkong and Shanghai Bking Cor.....	£25	£25	£1-15s.	xd £75¼ old issue new issue
National Bk of India.	£25	£12½	12 p. c.	670

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

			Last Half-yearly.	
Ahmedabad Advance	500	500	15	475
Alliance	1,000	1,000	yr. 32½	175
Assur Veerjee.........	500	500	50	475
Berar Manufacturing	200	200	20	195
Bombay Cotton Mfg.	500	500	yr. 50	625
Bombay Dyeing and Manufacturing Co.	250	250	12½	700
Bombay United......	250	250	20	470
Century	500	500	50	380
Central India	500	500	85	1,680
China	1,000	1,000	60	1,000
Chhoi Silk	500	500	20	575
Colaba Land & Mill..	700	700	50	1,072½
Coronation Mills......	500	500	60	800
Connaught	500	300	25	275
Coorla	1,000	1,000	40	760
Crescent	100	100	5	98½
Crown	500	500	qr. 60	1,200
Currimbhoy...........	1,000	1,000	50	xd 970
David	250	250	20	355
Emperor Edward ...	500	500	20	610
Empress	500	500	25	329
Framji Petit	1,000	1,000	75	1,385
Gold Mohur	500	500	20	275
Hindustan	1,000	1,000	20	515
Howard & Bulloughs	500	500	25	490
Hyderabad	1,000	1,000	60	1,200
Imperial Cotton......	500	500	15	150
Indian Manufg........	1,000	1,000	35	670
Indo-China Manufg..	1,000	1,000	50	1,150
James Greaves	500	500	25	325
Jamshed Manufg ...	250	250	10	162½
Jewraj Baloo	1,000	1,000	divid35	385
Jubilee Mills	1,000	1,000	20	400
Khandesh	1,000	610	75	1,050
Khatao Mackunji ...	1,000	1,000	yr. 45	720
Kohinoor..............	500	500	25	725
Leopold	100	100	3	60
Luxmidas..............	1,000	1,000	40	400
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	1,000	80	1,345
Madras United	1,000	1,000	125	3,200
Manockji Petit	1,000	1,000	150	3,130
Morarji Goculdas ...	1,000	1,000	175	xd 2950
Mysore Spinning ...	250	250	......	55
Mysore Spinning ...	50	50	......	20
New Great Eastern...	200	200	Nil.	185
New City of Bombay	500	500	20	670
Phoenix	100	100	5	xd 100
Presidency	1,000	1,000	20	620
Queen	1000	1,000	20	825
Rehman	500	500	p. c. 6	500
Ripon	1,000	1,000	divid50	830
Sassoon Cotton	1,000	1,000	p. c. 10	910
Sassoon Silk	500	500	40	550
Sholapur	1,000	1,000	200	xd 4,400
S. Mahratta...........	250	250	20	190
Standard Mills	500	500	50	xd 1,130
Sun	250	250	25	170
Swadeshi..............	500	500	45	xd 1,280
Textile.................	500	500	30	1,175
Union (V. Gopalji)...	1,000	1,000	50	300
Western India........	1,000	1,000	20	520

PRESS COMPANIES.

			Yearly.	
Akbar	750	750	125	3,200
Albert (Kurrachee)...	1,100	1,100	45	650
Bombay Cotton	125	125	15	92½
Breul's Cawnpore ...	200	200	20	280
Broach City...........	200	200	14	225
Fort	475	475	22½	270
French.................	500	500	35	xd. 510
Godavery Valley ...	1,000	1,000	100	1,200
Harvey and Sabhapatty	500	500	50	480½
Hindustan P & M ...	250	250	15	115
Hingolee	100	100	6	110
Idian Cotton..........	125	125	11½	127½
Khangaum	400	400	25	380
Mahmudpura Ctn ...	125	125	7½	100
Mahuva	200	200	Nil.	150½
Mercantile	125	125	Nil.	57
Manmar Manufg......	250	250	25	287½
New East Indian ...	1,000	1,000	75	1,020
New Moufussil Co...	400	400	50	630
New Berar	500	500	40	485
New Prince of Wales	500	500	30	495
Oomri	1,000	1,000	50	1,025
Purbhany	1,000	1,000	100	1,150
Sassoon	500	500	30	350
Sind and Punjab Co..	1,000	1,000	140	4,000
Sind	400	400	35	720
Surat City	200	200	24	230
Volkart U. P. Co., Ld	1,000	1,000	80	1,000
Wardhwan G. & P...	150	50	12	125

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES

			Last Half-yearly.	
Alcock Ashdown and Co..................	100	100		xd 310
All India United Insurance, Co., Ld...	100	20	¾	15
Back Bay Bath	50	50	6	40
Badham Pile	100	100	yr. 10	127
Bombay Burma Trading Corporation ...	2,500	2,500	330	9,900
Bombay Burma New Issue	625	625	82½	xd 2,500
Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co., Ld.......	P. £10	10	p. c. 6	162
	O. £10	£10	Nil.	151
Bombay Ice Mfg......	100	100	Nil.	28
Bombay Flour Mill...	500	500	40	930
Bombay Land and Building	500	500	p. c. 5	500
Bombay Steam Navigation Company...	O. 250	250	p. c. 6	330
	P. 250	250	p. c. 6	275
Central India Mining Co., Limited	100	100	yr. 50	xd. 350
Delhi Flour............	200	200	16	152
Empire of India Life Assurance	500	50	yr p.c.17	110
Indian Guarantee Suretyship	100	10	1½	20
John Roberts and Co	100	100	divd 10	195
Kemp and Co.........	200	175	yr. 14	212
Kurrachee Landing..	200	75	12	150
Marcks and Co......	100	100	10	136
Napier Hotel Co......	100	100	Nil.	25
Oriental, Govt. Security Life A.........	200	50	p. c.18½	180
The Oriental Mining Co., Limited	100	30	...	33
Phillips and Co......	40	40	p. c.10	59
Port Canning Co......	1,000	1,000	yr. 27	475
Shivrajpur Syndicate	A. 10	10	p. c.25	37
	B. 10	10	Nil.	30
Sirdar Carbonic Gas Company..........	100	100	8	90
Soundy and Co......	100	100	Nil.	nom 20
Tata Iron Steel Co., Limited	O. 75	£15	...	dis. 11
	D. 30	30	...	
	P. 150	30	...	dis 5 1/2
Thackerand Co......	100	100	p. c.20	xd 265
Telephone Company.	25	25	yr. 1½	xd 34
Treacher and Co.....	500	500	yr. 40	580

RAILWAY COMPANIES

Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway	500	500	8 p. c.	xd 570
Amritsar Patty	100	100	5 „	117
Tapti Valley Railway Company	500	500	4 „	417½
Ahmedabad - Dholka Railway	100	100	5 „	xd.102

GREEN ROOM GOSSIP.

This week's M. A. P. contains a short autobiography by Miss Maud Allan who has created such a furore throughout England with her dancing. "From the first" she writes "I was destined to be a pianist, and was trained as such at the San Francisco School of Music. I made a few appearances at concerts, etc., and also well remember leading the dance in a Sunday-school performance of the church, although, as I have told you, I never took dancing lessons; and then I went to Berlin to pursue my musical education at the Royal High School of Music. I spent some five happy years at Berlin, during which I was fortunate enough to win the approval and friendship of famous musicians, and especially of Joachim, who was a second father to me.

Years later, when I went back to my old school to dance before them, Joachim was to be among the audience, and, learning that I had included Beethoven's Moonlight Sonata in my programme, he came to me and said, "Yes, my little girl, you may dance anything you like, but please, please don't dance "my" Beethoven." I understood his feeling. He had made the sonata so peculiarly his own that it was something like sacrilege to him that any one else, least of all a young girl, should lay hands on it. And, so, of course, I left out the sonata that evening. But, really, I seem to have an incurable habit of anticipating.

From Berlin I went to the Conservatoire, Vienna, and here I made my "debut" as a dancer. As I have told you, I had been in training, so to speak, for my present career from childhood, and my determination to dance was the growth of years rather than the outcome of sudden inspiration. Still, seeing Sarah Bernhardt, as I have mentioned, made me long to act; and then the artistic treasures of Berlin and Vienna gradually crystallised my inchoate thoughts and ambitions. For it was standing in front of a beautiful picture, Botticelli's "Spring," that the thought came to me, "If only one could bring this beautiful woman to life again that would be something." And the more I thought of the idea, the more I liked it. I said to myself: "I am not beautiful like her, but if we are to wait to find another as fair as she we may have to wait a long time, and then she may not be able to interpret this picture. That at least I think I can do."

I loved piano-playing, but it did not completely satisfy me. I wanted to express music, pictures, everything that is beautiful, in motion, and that is how I came to dance; the most direct impulse of all, perhaps, being hearing a friend play and suddenly, and without premeditation, beginning to dance to his music.

I made my first appearance at the Vienna Conservatoire, in 1903, and since then—well, I do not think there is any Continental city or town of importance where I have not danced. And now I come to London.

A CRITICAL AUDIENCE.

My first impressions of London were not of the happiest. I had had a dreadful crossing, so bad that I had neither the strength nor the will to get up to look at the white cliffs of old England, of which I had heard so much, and I arrived in London on a wet Sunday night. I remember as we drove from Victoria I put my head out of the window and said, "That must be Buckingham Palace." I was right, and somehow or other I felt cheered up. I had already danced before King Edward at Marienbad, and I felt that I had at least one friend in the great capital whose verdict would mean so much to me.

I do not think I shall ever forget the "Press view" at the Palace Theatre.

I was kept so busy rehearsing in the morning, arranging lighting effects and so on, that it was a quarter past two before I was free, and I was due to appear at three o'clock.

I went on the stage as if in a dream. That, by the way, to some extent I always do. I am so lost in my work that I neither see the audience not wish to see them. But on this occasion, as I went on, I seemed suddenly to realise what a favourable Press verdict meant to me, and I felt anxious to know what sort of a "house" I had got, and whether many papers had thought it worth while to send representatives. I looked, but I couldn't see anyone, everything was a blank, and I went through my dances really without any consciousness of what I was doing. But the fall of the curtain and the applause brought me to life, and assured me that I had got both a large audience and a friendly one. And the first night before the Palace public—shall I ever forget it and its fifteen calls? Never, never, never!

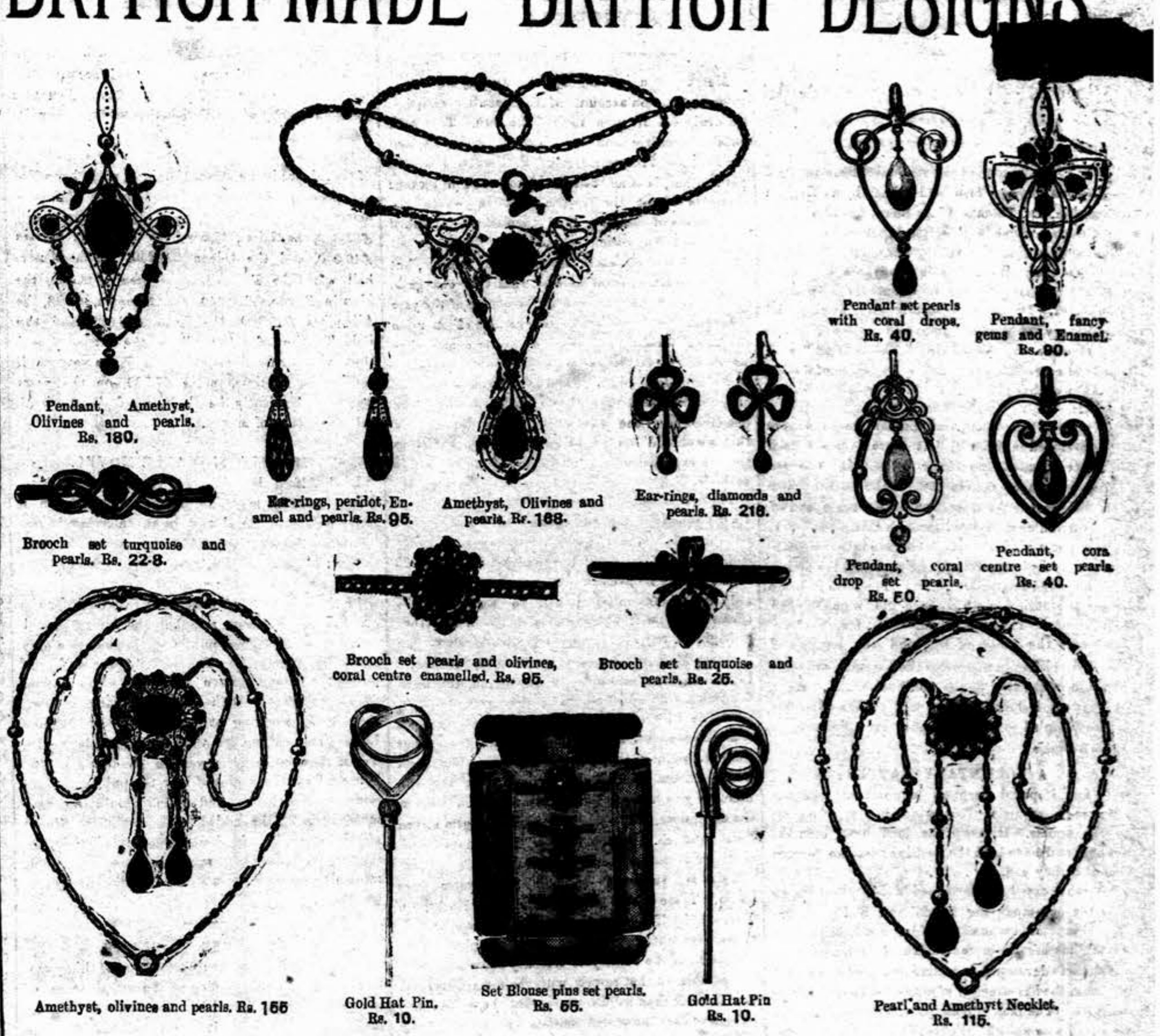
SALOME.

Here I might well stop, and Fidi, my pet white kitten, purrs approval of such a step, but perhaps you would care to hear how I came to play Salome? At all events, judging by that correspondence which daily threatens to engulf me, people are rather interested in Salome. I made my first acquaintance with her at Berlin when I saw Strauss's opera of that name. It struck me at once that the dance, to which indeed little prominence is given might be improved upon, and I made a mental note to that effect. Then I read Wilde's play, and while enchanted with its beauty, again I felt that his conception of Salome's character was not mine. It would take too long to explain wherein we differed, suffice it to say that from the first I had my own idea of Salome's soul and actions. Among the friends I had found on the Continent was the late Marcel Remy, than whom no woman could have a truer knight, and I took my scheme to him. He approved of it, and set to work on the music. Then his health began to fail; his increasing deafness worried him, and he withdrew more and more into solitude, and Salome hung fire. I did not like to bother him, and so it was not until three years later that Salome, was completed as I had planned her. But she was worth waiting for. At least I hope you think so. Of course, she has made me the target of a good deal of hostile criticism. But against that I weigh the almost countless letters of appreciation I have received from all sorts and conditions of men and women.

MRS. SHAW'S BON MOT.

Mr. George Bernard Shaw, who has fallen foul of the editor of a contemporary over a criticism of the latest Shavian production, "Getting Married," was strolling through Regent Street with his mother one afternoon, when a well-known Socialist passed in a motor-car and, recognising Shaw, raised his hat. "Who was that, Bernared?" queried Mrs. Shaw. "Mr. C—G—" was the reply. "Really?" said the lady. "He looked more like a gentleman than a Socialist." "I estimate that I spend a third of my time in looking after my husband," Mrs. George Bernard Shaw once said, and one can imagine that this is not the least onerous of her duties. Mrs. Shaw is one of the busiest women in London, but hers is not the sort of work that brings her into the public eye. The dread of publicity is to her a terror; probably she thinks that her husband has achieved sufficient notoriety for both of them. It was in 1898 that the "enfant terrible" of English letters married Miss Payne Townsend, a wealthy woman a few years younger than himself; and what a stir there was in the dovecotes of Socialism when it was known that the misogynist had turned Benedict. It was feared that the Socialist would soon become a Conservative, as it is generally supposed that nothing is so disturbing to the Socialistic view-point as the acquisition of a bank account.

BRITISH-MADE BRITISH DESIGNS



Pendant, Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 180.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 22-8.

Ear-rings, peridot, Enamel and pearls. Rs. 95.

Amethyst, Olivines and pearls. Rs. 168.

Ear-rings, diamonds and pearls. Rs. 218.

Pendant set pearls with coral drops. Rs. 40.

Pendant, fancy gems and Enamel. Rs. 90.

Pendant, coral drop set pearls. Rs. 50.

Pendant, coral centre set pearls. Rs. 40.

Brooch set pearls and olivines, coral centre enamelled. Rs. 95.

Brooch set turquoise and pearls. Rs. 25.

Amethyst, olivines and pearls. Rs. 155

Gold Hat Pin. Rs. 10.

Set Blouse pins set pearls. Rs. 55.

Gold Hat Pin Rs. 10.

Pearl and Amethyst Necklet. Rs. 115.

MARCKS & Co., Ltd.

BOMBAY AND POONA.

FAVRE LEUBA & CO.,

WATCH AND CLOCK SPECIALISTS AND MANUFACTURERS,

Alice Building, 31, Hornby Road,

BOMBAY.

THE RAILWAY REGULATOR WATCH.

Strong Nickel, Open-face, Keyless, Lever Watch, will stand plenty of rough wear, and keep good time. We can confidently recommend it as one of the best cheap Watches in the market

Nickel Silver Case ... ... Rs. 10.

Solid Silver Case ... ... Rs. 15.

Guaranteed for three Years.

If you wish your children to be healthy and strong, as of course you do, feed them on "NESTLE'S MILO-MALTED FOOD"—Delicious, wholesome and nourishing, and containing every ingredient necessary to their perfect growth.

Sample and pamphlet free on application to TOTHILL SHARP & Co., Tamarind Lane, Fort, Bombay.

AGENT—

A. DE SOUZA

BOMBAY

AND

CALCUTTA.

GRIMBLE'S

MALT VINEGAR.

LONDON & EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED IN 1840.

JOSEPH EVANS & SONS,

(WOLVERHAMPTON), LTD.,

CULWELL WORKS, WOLVERHAMPTON, ENG.

MAKERS OF

PUMPS & PUMPING MACHINERY,

FOR

STEAM, HAND, HORSE, BELT & ELECTRIC POWER.

MINING & IRRIGATION PUMPS A SPECIALITY.

WRITE FOR LIST No. 20.

CABLE: "EVANS," WOLVERHAMPTON.

CODES: OWN & A B C (5TH EDITION)

LANGUID WOMEN

PALE CHILDREN

OLD PEOPLE, INVALIDS

VIN CHAPOTEAUT

(CHAPOTEAUT'S WINE OF PEPTONE)

A DELICIOUS NUTRITIVE STIMULANT

This alimentary wine is easily assimilated when no other solid or liquid food will remain on the stomach; Indicated in constitutional weakness and lack of digestive power, for the Aged, Anemic, Dyspeptic, and Convalescent.

It helps sufferers from Consumption, Dysentery, Cancers, and Ulceration of the Stomach.

CHAPOTEAUT PARIS

SHAW, WALLACE AND CO.,

BOMBAY

AGENTS FOR:

ARTHUR KOPPEL'S

LIGHT RAILWAY MATERIAL

LARGE STOCK OF:

STEEL RAILS, STEEL SLEEPERS

Switches, Tipping-Platform Waggons

TURNTABLES, WHEELS-AXLES, AXLEBOXES

Patent Rollerbearings, Locomotives, etc.

For immediate supply.

"THE AMULET"

PINCE NEZ GLARE PROTECTOR,

patented in England and India by His Majesty's Royal letters patent.

Price complete with case Rs. 6.

The neatest and most comfortable Pince Nez for protecting the eyes from the dangerous Tropical Sun.

As necessary to the Traveller as his Topee.

DESCRIPTIVE PAMPHLET ON APPLICATION TO THE INVENTORS

LAWRENCE & MAYO,

Manufacturing Opticians, Admiralty Chart Agents and Contractors to His Majesty's Government.

HEAD OFFICES:

67 & 69, CHANCERY LANE, LONDON.

OFFICES IN THE EAST:—

CAIRO (EGYPT),

BOMBAY, CALCUTTA, MADRAS & RANGOON.

The "Bombay Gazette"—Published Daily.

1 ANNA.] ONE ANNA ONLY. [1 ANNA.

BOMBAY GAZETTE ELECTRIC PRINTING WORKS

COMMERCIAL PRINTING. A SPECIALITY.

Company Reports, Memoranda and Articles of Association, Books of Accounts, Ledgers, Journals, Day Books.

EXPEDITION & ACCURACY GUARANTEED.

THE WEEKLY BUDGET.

Issued Every Saturday.

Contains the Principal Items of News and Telegrams published during the Week.

SUBSCRIPTION:
Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; Quarterly, Rs. 4—Post Free.

EXCHANGE TABLES.

"The Bombay Gazette Sterling Exchange Table" is a small neatly-bound Book, eovering all Rates in 32nds—both Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling, from 1*s.* 3¾*d.* to 1*s.* 4 23/32*d.* The Book has been found to supply a long-felt want, and the extensive and expensive tables in general use are now no longer required. The form adopted will also greatly facilitate the conversion of broken amounts. Price Rs. 2.

'The cheapest, best and most convenient."--*Vide* Press Notices.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT.

Published Every Saturday.

For the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c.; Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week; Imports and Exports of Bullion; Comparative Summaries of Exports; Comparative Summaries of Imports of Piece-Goods and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain; Share Lists and Rates of Exchange; List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week; Summary of Charters and Engagements.

Annual Subscription (*in advance*), Rs. 10.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

ROUND ABOUT BOMBAY.

A description of some of its Historic Sites. By James Douglas. Rs. 5.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.

Viewed in its Political, Social, and Commercial Aspects from Mandalay. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY.

Narrative of a Journey from Bombay to the Bosphorus. By Grattan Geary (2 Vols.)

JOB PRINTING
IN ALL ITS BRANCHES

Ball Programmes, Menu Cards, Wedding Cards, Visiting Cards (Printed or Engraved), Die Stamping, Die Cutting.

MEMORIALS PETITIONS, ILLUMINATED ADDRESSES, &C

THE OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Published Every Saturday.

The "Overland Summary" is Published Weekly for despatch by the English Mail, 28 Pages of the "Pall Mall Budget" size. It contains the week's News and Notes, Army Orders, &c., carefully arranged.

English Subscription—£1-1-0 per year, Post Free.
Town Subscription—Yearly, Rs. 12; Half-yearly, Rs. 7; and Quarterly, Rs. 4.
Mofussil—Yearly, Rs. 15-12; Half-yearly, Rs. 8; and Quarterly, Rs. 5.

The Indian Railway Travellers' Guide.

Published Monthly.

Special Time and Fare Tables of all the Indian Railways.

Abstract ~~of Rules~~ and Regulations, Through Routes, and Fares from Bombay to Places in India and Abroad.

Postal and Telegraphic information.

Steam-Boat and Dak Companies.

Places of Interest along the Coast.

A Coloured Map of India showing the Principal Railway Stations on the Indian Lines.

Price Eight Annas.

Annual Subscription Rs. 5 including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE
Proprietary Publications.

LAYS OF THE LAW.

Being a Selection of Leading Cases from the Bombay High Court Reports after the manner of various other Great Poets. By W. E. H. One Rupee.

GIRAS AND GUARANTEE.

Being a compilation of Decisions etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wanta, and other Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parikh. Rs. 6.

WILL FORMS of different kinds—Price

IS NOW
REPLETE
with an
Extensive Stock
of
PLANT & MATERIAL
and the
Most Improved Machinery Driven by Electricity.

THE
"BOMBAY GAZETTE."

Published Twice Daily.

PRICE ONE ANNA.

RATES OF SUBSCRIPTION:

	Town—Delivered Free. Subscription Rate.	Town—Delivered Free. Discount Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Subscription Rate.	Mofussil—With Postage. Discount Rate.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Yearly ..	25	20	37½	30
Half-yearly	13¾	11	20	16
Quarterly ..	7½	6	10-10	8-8
Monthly ..	2½	2	3-12	3

THE OLDEST PAPER IN ASIA.

"Imperialistic—Fair Play to All."

Latest Information: European & Asian.

Current Indian News and Events.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

Commercial News.

All Business Communications should be addressed to

THE GENERAL MANAGER & SECRETARY,

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE, LIMITED,

2, GREEN STREET, FORT. BOMBAY.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 19 June, 2017

THE RECORD FOR RELIABILITY!

HAS ALWAYS BEEN HELD BY,

SIDDELEY AUTOCARS.

COME AND INSPECT OUR NEW STOCK.

Sole Agents :—

K. & S. MOTOR COY.,
TARDEO, BOMBAY.

DINNEFORD'S

The Physician's Cure for Gout, Rheumatic Gout and Gravel.

The Universal Remedy for Acidity of the Stomach, Headache, Heartburn, Indigestion, Sour Eructations, Bilious Affections.

Safest and most Effective Aperient for Regular Use.

MAGNESIA

PURITY AND QUALITY GUARANTEED.

STUHR'S GENUINE

TRAD MARK.

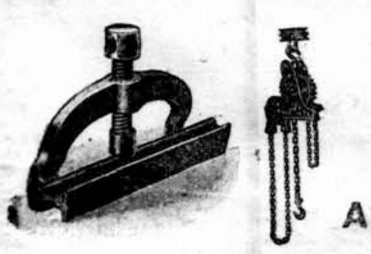
RUSSIAN CAVIARE

Preserved in Tins and Glass Jars.

C. F. STUHR & Co., HAMBURG.

Export Agent:
W. LOVEGROVE, 12, St. MARY AXE, LONDON.
GUARANTEED BY USE TO KEEP IN TROPICAL CLIMATES.

YOUNGS, RYLAND STREET WORKS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.



LIFTING AND HOISTING APPLIANCES.

WRITE FOR CATALOGUE NO. 75.

A FACT WORTH NOTING.

PAGE & SANDEMAN'S

Celebrated

INVALID'S PORT,

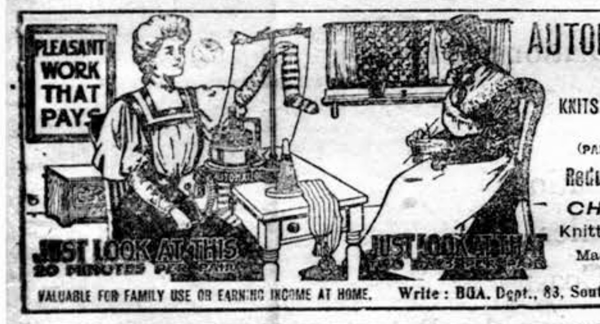
Gold Capsule, is

SECOND TO NONE.

Insist on having it.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.



AUTOMATIC KNITTING MACHINE.

KNITS GARMENTS, FANCY WORK AND SEAMLESS HOSIERY.
(PAIR OF SOCKS IN 20 MINUTES).

Reduced Price, £8 Cash.

CHEAPEST & BEST Knitting Machine obtainable.

Made at the Company's own British Factory.

VALUABLE FOR FAMILY USE OR EARNING INCOME AT HOME. Write: BGA. Dept., 83, Southwark Street, LONDON, Eng.

DR. DE JONGH'S

KNIGHT OF THE ORDER OF LEOPOLD OF BELGIUM
KNIGHT OF THE LEGION OF HONOUR

LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL

THE PUREST. THE MOST PALATABLE. THE MOST DIGESTIBLE. THE MOST EFFICACIOUS.

Incontestably proved by Forty Years' Medical Experience to be *The only Cod Liver Oil which produces the full curative effects in* CONSUMPTION AND DISEASES OF THE CHEST, THROAT AFFECTIONS, GENERAL DEBILITY, DISEASES OF THE SKIN, WASTING DISEASES OF CHILDREN, RICKETS, AND ALL SCROFULOUS DISORDERS.

SELECT MEDICAL OPINIONS.

SIR G. DUNCAN GIBB, Bart., M.D.,
Physician to the Westminster Hospital.

"The value of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL as a therapeutic agent in a number of diseases, chiefly of an exhaustive character, has been admitted by the world of medicine; but, in addition, I have found it a remedy of great power in the treatment of many Affections of the Throat and Larynx, especially in Consumption of the latter, where it will sustain life when everything else fails."

DR. SINCLAIR COGHILL,
Physician to the Royal National Hospital for Consumption, Ventnor.

"I have convinced myself that in Tubercular and the various forms of Strumous Disease, Dr. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL possesses greater therapeutic efficacy than any other Cod Liver Oil with which I am acquainted. It was especially noted in a large number of cases in which the patients protested they had never been able to retain or digest other Cod Liver Oil, that DR. DE JONGH'S OIL was not only tolerated, but taken readily, and with marked benefit."

JOSEPH J. POPE Esq., M.R.C.S.,
Late Staff Surgeon, Army, Professor of Hygiene, Birkbeck Institution, London.

"I found during my Indian experience that the worth and character of DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL remained unchanged by tropical heat or foreign climate, and it was, from its uniformity of character, particularly adapted for long-continued administration. The value of 'hydro-carbons' in all debilitated states of the system is now becoming thoroughly recognized; and it is, without doubt, from the animal oils, and fats, rather than from their vegetable substitutes, that we may hope to derive the surest benefit. The Oil of DR. DE JONGH places in everyone's reach a reliable and valuable remedy, one that cannot be too widely recognized."

DR. R. C. CROFT,
Author of "Handbook for the Nursery."

"DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is almost a specific in many of the Diseases peculiar to Infancy and Childhood, and I have seen marked benefit produced by its use. Patients prefer it to the Pale Oils, and are able to retain it more comfortably."

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL is Supplied ONLY in IMPERIAL Half-Pints, Pints and Quarts, sealed with BETTS' Patent Capsule impressed on the top with DR. DE JONGH'S Stamp, and on the side with his Signature, and the Signature of ANSAR, HARFORD & Co.; and bearing under the wrapper a Label with the same Stamp and Signatures. WITHOUT THESE MARKS NONE CAN POSSIBLY BE GENUINE.

Sold by all respectable Chemists, Druggists, and Storekeepers throughout the World.

SOLE CONSIGNEES:
ANSAR, HARFORD & Co., Ltd., 210, HIGH HOLBORN, LONDON.

MARTINS' TUBE-CORE GOLF BALLS.

300,000 IN USE.

NOW PAINTED WITH THE NEW "**LEADITE**" PAINT.
A REVELATION IN GOLF BALL PAINT, ALWAYS WHITE, NEVER CHIPS OFF.

THE ONLY BALL MADE THAT WILL NOT CRACK OR SPLIT OR LOSE ITS SHAPE OR RESILIENCE IN THE HOT CLIMATE OF INDIA

ALSO MAKERS OF THE "**ZODIAC**" AND "**HURRICANE**" GOLF BALLS AS USED AT THE CHAMPIONSHIP MEETINGS OF GREAT BRITAIN.

WHEN ORDERING ASK FOR THEM TO BE "LEADITE" PAINTED.

MARTINS—BIRMINGHAM LIMITED.
GOLF BALL MAKERS,
BIRMINGHAM ENGLAND.

THE 'EMPIRE' TYPEWRITER.

WRITES IN SIGHT, RELIABLE, STRONG, SIMPLE IN CONSTRUCTION, *and therefore* *EASILY KEPT IN ORDER.*

Some Users:
H.M. GOVERNMENT 1,000 Machines.
CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY 900 Machines.
&c., &c.

PRICE, Foolscap Size, **250** Rs.

Agents: Continental Commercial Depot, 53, Esplanade, Fort, Bombay.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S CLOUDY AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

NATURAL

ENO'S

HEALTH-GIVING

FRUIT

REFRESHING

SALT

INVIGORATING

MAKES THE SKIN AS SOFT AS VELVET.

PREVENTS THE ATTACK OF MOSQUITOES, etc.
When frequently used.

BEETHAM'S LAIT "Larola"

Regd

KEEPS THE SKIN COOL AND REFRESHED IN HOT CLIMATES, AND PREVENTS IT BECOMING PARCHED and DRIED UP from Exposure to the Sun.

IT IS UNEQUALLED AS A DELIGHTFUL SKIN TONIC & EMOLLIENT.

M. BEETHAM & SON, Cheltenham, England.

Bombay Agents :—Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.
Messrs. THOMSON & TAYLOR, Bombay.
Messrs. KEMP & Co., Ltd., Bombay.

"**CAUTION**—The name of "**PHOSPHODYNE** is protected "under the Trade Marks Protection Act for the whole of India and "proceedings will be taken against the vendors of any colorable or other "imitation thereof

The only Medicine of the kind awarded a Certificate at the Calcutta Exhibition, 1883-4, open to all

REGISTERED. **DR. LALOR'S** TRADE MARK.

PHOSPHODYNE

HAS THE LARGEST SALE OF ANY PHOSPHORIC MEDICINE IN THE WORLD.

For forty years has maintained its world-wide reputation as the Best and only safe reliable Phosphoric Cure for BRAIN WRECKAGE, PARALYSIS, SLEEPLESSNESS, Dyspepsia, Nerve, Kidney, and other Complaints, Harassing Dreams, Premature Decay of Vital Power, General Debility, all Blood Disorders, and all Functional and Diseased Conditions of the System, caused by the deficiency of the Vital Forces.

The effect of this Standard Phosphoric Remedy in Nervous Debility and its kindred Evils is immediate and permanent, all the Miserable Feelings and Distressing Symptoms disappearing with a rapidity that is really marvellous.

Directions for Self-Treatment of the above Diseases with each Bottle.

Its energizing effects are shown from the first day of its administration by a Remarkable Increase of Nerve and Intellectual Power, with a feeling of Courage, Strength, and Comfort. Digestion is Invigorated. The Appetite increases wonderfully. Sleep becomes calm and refreshing. The Face becomes fuller, the Lips red, the Eyes brighter, and Skin clear and healthy.

Beware of vile imitations!—None genuine without the British Government Stamp with "Dr. Lalor's Phosphodyne, London, England," engraved thereon, by order of Her Majesty's Honourable Commissioners.

Thousands of unimpeachable testimonials from all parts of the World, and from the highest Medical Authorities. No other Phosphoric Preparation has received such distinguished recognition.

HEALTH, STRENGTH & ENERGY.

Sold in Bottles at 4s. 6d. and 11s. each, by all Chemists throughout the World.

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY DR. LALOR'S PHOSPHODYNE LABORATORY, HAMPSTEAD, LONDON, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER of HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS :—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

JOHN MOIR & SON,

Purveyors by Royal Warrant to His Majesty the King

PROVISION MANUFACTURERS
OF
LONDON, ABERDEEN & SEVILLE.

Awarded 13 GOLD MEDALS for Superior Quality.

ARMY & NAVY RATIONS

In 2 lb. Tins.

COMPLETE PRICE LIST AVAILABLE.

Wholesale Depots: BOMBAY, KARACHI AND CALCUTTA

Where large and varied stocks are held for IMMEDIATE DELIVERY.

Managing Agents: SAMUEL FITZE & Co., LD.

RETAIL FROM ALL PROVISION MERCHANTS THROUGHOUT INDIA

DOULTON'S

GERM-PROOF

FILTERS

PASSED BY BOARD OF TRADE.
ADOPTED BY ADMIRALTY, 1907.
USED BY LONDON HOSPITALS.

BY ROYAL WARRANT.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE FILTERS OBTAINABLE.
SUPPLIED THROUGH ALL THE PRINCIPAL STORES.

ROYAL DOULTON POTTERIES,
LONDON, ENGLAND.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.

The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.

Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.

Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

Mellin's Food

UNTOUCHED BY HAND.
REQUIRES NO COOKING.
Is adapted for the use of all infants from birth

Send for sample and the valuable work for Mothers, entitled "THE CARE OF INFANTS IN INDIA," to—

Bombay: Messrs. Kemp & Co., Ltd.
Calcutta: Messrs. Mackenzie, Lyall & Co.
Cocanada: Messrs. Hall, Wilson, & Co.
Kurrachee: Messrs. Ewart, Ryrie & Co.
Madras: Messrs. Oakes & Co., Ltd.
Rangoon: Messrs. Latham, Black & Co.
Colombo: Messrs. Cargill's, Ltd.

Mellin's Food is obtainable from all dealers throughout India, Burma, and Ceylon.

MERIDIAN WATCH Co.

Intending Purchasers of Watches are requested to send for the **New Edition of our Catalogue of Watches,** shewing Sizes, Styles, Qualities, and Prices.

Trouble and Money will both be saved by Purchasers acquainting themselves with the recent Improvements in Watchmaking.

☞ **Watch Repairs receive the careful attention of Expert European Watchmakers.**

G. A. CHARPIE & CO.,
BOMBAY.

"GREATEST OF ALL LARGE OR SMALL."

THE HAMMOND No. 12.

Absolute Visible Writing.

Polychrome Ribbon Attachment, enabling operator to write in two colors.

35 LANGUAGES
IN
216 STYLES TYPE
ON
THE ONE TYPEWRITER.

THE HAMMOND TYPEWRITER AGENCY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD,
BOMBAY.

UNEQUALLED FOR QUALITY!

Kaviraj N. N. Sen's

KESHRANJAN.

This preparation exerts an impressive cooling effect on the Brain and removes nervous headache. This is a marvellous specific against baldness. For sparse hair or grey hair *Keshranjan* is a tried remedy. It has an abundance of sweet perfume and is full of hair-growing properties.

Ladies Love Keshranjan oil as a favourite hair dressing.

Price :—Re. 1 per bottle—Rs. 1-5 post-free.

OUR NETRABINDU cures inflammation of the eye, ophthalmia, cataract, fleshy growth, ulceration, Watering of the eye, short sightedness, sore eye, staphyloma, and all sorts of derangement of the eye, fear or intolerance of light, granulous eyelids and all obstinate eye-diseases.

Price per phial Re. 1; Packing and postage As. 5.

THE AYURVEDIC SYSTEM OF HINDU MEDICINE.

In English by Kaviraj Nagendra Nath Sen. Complete in 3 Volumes, containing two thousand honestly printed pages. It deals with Therapeutics, Pathology, Pharmacy, a full descriptions of reducing different metals with an exhaustive glossary of plants in Hindee, Sanskirit, Bengali, with their Scientific names.

	Rs.	a.
Price 3 Volumes complete	8	0
Packing and Postage	1	4
One Volume	4	0
Packing and Postage.........	0	12

KAVIRAJ NAGENDRA NATH SEN,
Government Medical Diploma-Holder,
M.C.S. (Paris), S.M.C.L., and M.S.A.S. (London), &c.
Nos. 18/1 & 19, Lower Chitpur Road, CALCUTTA.

GOLD & Co.
BIRMINGHAM,
ENGLAND.

Patent Wrought IRON & STEEL

HINGES

ARE THE **CHEAPEST** AND **BEST IN THE MARKET.**

None are genuine except with the "Swan" Trade Mark.

Indentors can obtain same through all respectable British Merchants.

Also Makers of No 73 Rivd. Butts.

Published by A. N. TEMPLETON for the Proprietors, "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, and Printed by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, at No. 2, Green Street, Fort, Bombay.

AGENTS.—LONDON: GEORGE STREET & Co., 30, Cornhill E.C.; Messrs. D. J. KEYMER & Co., 8, Whitefriar's Street, LONDON, E.C.; Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co., 66 Fenchurch Street, LONDON, E.C.—PARIS: Messrs. GALIGNANI & Co., Publishers, Rue de Rivoli.—CALCUTTA: Messrs. THACKER SPINK & Co.